The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 36

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JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

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Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

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WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
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S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
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Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

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On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

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BY

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JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

BILL AND JOE.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

[From the September Atlantic Monthly.]

Come dear old comrade, you and I
Will steal an hour from days gone by—
The shining days when life was new,
And all was bright with morning dew—
The lusty days of long ago,
When you were Bill and I was Joe.

Your name may flaunt a titled trail,
Proud as a cockerel's rainbow tail;
And mine a brief appendix wear
As Tam O'Shanter's luckless mare;
To-day, old friend, remember still
That I am Joe and you are Bill.

You won the great world's envied prize,
And grand you look in people's eyes
With H O N. and L. L D
In big brave letters, fair to see—
Your fist, old fellow! off they go!—
How are you, Bill? How are you, Joe?

You've worn the Judge's ermined robe;
You've taught your name to half the globe;
You've sung mankind a deathless strain;
You've made the dead past live again;
The world may call you what it will,
But you and I are Joe and Bill.

The chaffing young folks stare and say,
"See those old buffers, bent and gray—
They talk like fellows in their teens!
Mad, poor old boys! That's what it means"—
And shake their heads: they little know
The throbbing hearts of Bill and Joe.

How Bill forgets his hour of pride,
While Joe sits smiling at his side;
How Joe, in spite of time's disguise,
Finds the old schoolmate in his eyes—
Those calm, stern eyes that melt and fill
As Joe looks fondly up at Bill.

Ah, pensive scholar, what is fame?
A fitful tongue of leaping flame;
A giddy whirlwind's fickle gust,
That lifts a pinch of mortal dust;
A few swift years and who can show
Which dust was Bill and which was Joe.

A weary idol takes his stand,
Holds out his bruised and aching hand,
While gaping thousands come and go—
How vain it seems, this empty show!
Till all at once his pulses thrill;
'Tis poor old Joe's "God bless you Bill."

And shall we breathe in happier spheres
The names that pleased our mortal ears,
In some sweet lull of harp and song
For earth-born spirits none too long,
Just whispering of the world below
Where this was Bill, and that was Joe.

No matter; while our home is here
No soundiug name is half so dear;
When fades at length or lingering day,
Who cares what pompuous tombstones say?
Read on the hearts that love us still,
Hic jacet Joe. *Hic jacet* Bill.

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby at the Instance uv the National Central Committee Goes South to Organize Colored Seymour and Blair Clubs.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky,)
August 27, 1868.

The Nashnol Central Committee, hevin notified me that I cood either pay an assessment uv thirty dollars toward defravin the expenses uv the campane, or go South and organize colored Seymour and Blair clubs, I desired to do the latter fer obvus reasons, which are:

1. The entire community in wich I reside aint got thirty dollars, ceptin Bascom and Pennibacker, wich, bein distillers and grocery keecpers hev naterally absorbed all the capital uv the place.

2. I am fond uv travel, for elsewhere I find ungleaned fields and pasters fresh. I find men uv wich I hev never borrered, and whose nachers hev never bin soured by unforchint lendins. I hev notist that I have allus hev done better wher I aint so well known. My zeal rather wears out my friends.

For these reasons I went. My first stoppin place wuz in Western Tennessee, and my success wuz glorious. I made known my biznis to the leadin Demokrats, and they took hold uv the idee with elacrity. Every man uv em put on his gray uniform, as they alluz do when they embark into a politikle enterprise that their Dimocrisy may not be questioned, and sallied out with me to electioneer the niggers wich were employed onto their plantashens. Their method wuz short, decisive and effective. The niggers wuz mildly but firmly given the choice between jinin a seemore & Blare club, and attendin it to heer me speak, or being discharged from their employment. Ez the planters hev a jokeler way uv shootin at site all the niggers who hevent eny employment, the alternative mite be considered equivalent to death, and with an alacrity wich I didn't expect they all jined and all come to the meetin in the evenin. One nigger when I wuz half thro speakin got up and left, sayin as he went that he wanted to work, hed jined the club, and wuz willin to be a conservative nigger to hold his place, but ez for hearin me clean thro he'd be —. They wood hev finisht him on the spot, but I bade em forbear. That nigger's vote is shoor, and I don't mind the insult he put onto me. "Let him go." I sed "we hev no votes to spare, and sence Bookannon's time we hevn't bin able to vote ded men to any extent." Let Horasho Seemore, ef he is elected, remember this thotfulnis and self sacrifis. Sich qualities wood shine at the head uv the Post Ofis Department. I merely throw this hint out by the way.

The next pint I struck wuz a cheerful village uv perhaps a thousand people. Here I found a better spirit prevalin than I cood hev hoped for. The druggists and grocers were all Democrats uv the straightest sect, hevin every one uv em served in the Confedrit army. They were delighted at the movement. Not five minits after I hed made known my bizness a nigger come into a drug store uv wich the likker (wich wuz kept for medissinal purposes only) sooted me, askin for some calomel and quinine, wich iz the standord remedy among the niggers here for ague, the whites yoosin quinine and whisky for the same disease, wich they take, omittin the quinine.

"Shel yoo vote for Seemore and Blare?" quoth the patriotic druggist. "Are yoo willin to become a conservative nigger, and jine a conservative nigger Seemore and Blare club?"

"No sah!" replied the obtoose Ethiopian.

"Then, my buck, yoo can't hev no medicine at this shop."

"But my children must hev it," replied the nigger.

"It makes no difference. We can't furnish medicine to Radikals. We can't furnish niggers who ain't willin to vote with us who protected em in their infancy and workt em for their own good in their matoorer years, with remedies either vegitable or mineral. Jine the club or no quinine."

Ez a matter uv course the nigger listened to reason. He wuz to wunst convinced that the Radikels wus opposed to his interests in all respex, and he jined. They were thoro in their Democrasy in that place. They determined to hev perfeck yoonanimity in their vote at the polls; and the three or four niggers wich positively refoosed to jine they hung, together with two white Ohio farmers and one white Pennsylvany blacksmith, wich persisted in ther "loyal," ez they called it, principles. It hed an excellent persuasive effeck upon the remaining ones. They come in handsome and jined without a murmur.

The next place I visited wuz a smaller village, one wich reely gladdened me to approach. In this class uv towns there is less uv that cold formality wich characterizes more densely populated secshuns. In ich places yoo find the troo gushin child of nacher. It is a splendid corngrowing secshun wich soil is perkoolyerly favorable to Democrasy. In fact, corn and Democracy iz inseperable, and our largest majorities iz alluz where there is the best and most luxuriant corn. The distillers convert the corn into whisky and the whisky converts original men into Democrats, and then its plain sailin. It takes three generashuns at least to bring a people out uv whisky and the state uv toelis shoes, pants busted in the seat, and winders stufft with old hats, wich allus marks a strictly Dimokratic community. Its a singular fact that we never flourish in a soil adopted to wheat, wich he raleredes thro it. Wheat will make whisky, but its fine flavored, and the facilitis for getting it to market makes it too high in price. The man who invented raleroces struck a blow at the hart uv the party. For our purposes we want little of the fiery whisky wich corn produces, and want that little strong. But this is a digression. At this pint the enthoosiasm was unbounded. The Democrasy wuz all alive, but thar wasn't that docility among the niggers that I expected. These cusses, es soon ez they saw me, and learned my biznis, took to the woods, and we hed to go after em to electioneer em, wich the Dimocrasy did, takin their dogs with em. It was a cheerin site to see em follerin the black cusses thro the swamps, the moosic uv the yelpin uv the dorgs cheerin us on to our work. Two or three refoosed to be tolked to, and their bodies, like John Brown's wuz left a danglin in the air, while ther soles went a marchin on. We beleeve in every man a choosin for hisself, in the greatest freedom uv speech and opinion, providin alluz ther aint nothin incenjiary in it. Ez everythin that's sed agin us we count incenjiary it simplifies matters wonderfully.

I got one good meetin uv em, however, to wich I wuz indebted to a Noo York dry goods merchant, who is here makin strenuous efforts to re-establish his trade wickedly and croocly broken up by the wicked onpleasantnis wich Linkin inaggerated by resistin the South in 1861. He is a conservative who is after trade, and consekently is willin to do anything. He told me uv a nigger funeral to take place in the afternoon and suggested that a score uv us arm ourselves, surround em and keep em in whether or no, ontil I had made my speech. "So ankshus am I," he sed to a retailer uv dry goods, (it wuz dry goods he wuz sellin, by a singler coincidence) "for the success uv correct principles, that I will guard one uv the doors myself." And he did it, swearin at Yankees all the time, and pronouncin cow—"caow," the while. I notist it, but it mattered not to me. Why shood we be partikler ez to the tools we yoose? When we shake hands with sich, can't we put on gloves?

We surrounded the church and notfied em that they cood'nt pass till we was thro, and I commenced my speech, and spoke it thro. I insisted that their interests lay with their kind, good masters—that they hed bin grevously deceeved in sposin that there wuz any antagonism between the races. Who, I askt, gave the colored man the rite to vote in Noo York? The Dimocrisy. Who gave the colored man the rite to stay in Ohio? The Dimocrisy. What Vice President hed a nig—or rather colored woman—for a wife, wich wood hev been mistress uv the White House, hed the President bin Republikin, and consekently worth our while to assassinate him? Richard M. Johnson, a Dimocrat. Who hev bin—

At this pint a pert mulatto remarked that he hed a word to say, and I gave place to him. He wuz himself a conservative nigger uv the most conservatest kind. He shood vote with his white brothers cheerfully, but not for the reasons wich the speaker (meanin me) hed given. He shood do it from a higher, holier motive than any advanced. He should do it from motives of consanguinity. He hed allus bin a humble nigger beleven himself to be uv an inferior race, but sence he had been free he had been searchin his pedigree. He hed been agreeably surprised. He found he hed the best blood uv Virginny coursin thro his veins. The Confederit candidate for Congris wuz his half brother, halleloogy, and he was closely related to two thirds uv all sed candidate's supporters, bless be Lord, and ub course he'd vote him, for de man that woodn't take car uv his own blood is wuss nor an infidel. He felt grateful to the conservative candidate's family. Troo, he wuz half nigger, but he prided hisself on the tother half. He felt all the pride uv race uv wich he hed heerd so much. His ancestors (on his fadder's side) hed been probably the comrades uv Washington, and he wooden degrade hisself by mixen with men uv no family from the North. He wuz poor, but his projenitors (on his fadder's side) wuz gentlemen, bress de Lood, and he stood on blood.

And the niggers, bustin with lafter, at the rage wich they saw depicted on to the countenances uv their white friends, got up to leave. We tried to stop em, so that I cood speek further, but ez they hed more revolvers than we hed, and didn't appear to be disinclined to yoose em, we didn't attempt to force. The most uv these niggers hed bin in the servis, and you can't make men docile who hev borne arms. I shel continyoo my work, however, never mindin these temporary backsets.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES—A DIALOGUE.

A foreigner, anxious to study the present condion of American politics, recently inquird of a prominent Democrat what are the resent principles of the Democratic party? The following dialogue ensued:

DEMOCRAT.—Why, sir, the Democratic pare has always been frank in the statement of it principles. You have only to read the platform adopted at its last National Convenion, and you will find them set forth in full.

FREIGNER.—I have read it, and find the only distinctive point in it to be "that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by war there ought to be an immediate cessation of hostilities." I suppose the triumph of the Government over the rebellion in the fifth year of the war must have obliged the Democratic party to admit that they were mistaken.

DEM.—Mistaken! Sir, the Democratic party was never mistaken. But on reflection, I perceive that the present principles of the party are not stated in its platform. The first is that this is a white man's country, and that black men have no constitutional right to vote, especially in reconstructing the Southern States, and no human power can give them the right.

FOR.—You have heard of Noah Webster, have you not?

DEM.—Heard of him—yes; and he was not only the best lexicographer of the English language, but he was a straight-out old-fashioned Connecticut Democrat.

FOR.—Well, he defines a Democrat to be "one who favors the extension of the right of suffrage to all classes of men. How is it that a man can be a Democrat solely because he opposes that doctrine?"

DEM.—Politics have changed since Webster's time. He did not regard negroes as men.

FOR.—Indeed! He defines a negro to be "one belonging to the black race of *men.*"

DEM.—Well, Webster is a mere pedagogue. Our statesmen have thought differently.

FOR.—Who are your statesmen?

DEM.—Andrew Jackson and ——

FOR.—But Jackson led the free negroes to the polls, and voted with them side by side.

DEM.—Oh, yes, we would be parfectly willing to LEAD them to the polls, but the mischief is they won't be led. They march to the polls in platoons to vote against US. But this is not our principal point now that negro suffrage has prevailed all over the South; we have financial policies. The national bonds should be taxed, and what is left of their value after paying the tax should be paid in greenbacks.

FOR.—What is a greenback?

DEM.—It is the promise of the United States to pay a certain sum of money without interest.

FOR.—And are the greenbacks ever to be paid?

DEM.—No, they are to circulate as currency.

FOR.—How long will they circulate as currency after it is announced that they are never to be paid? And how much will they be worth per dollar?

DEM.—That's none of my business. The Black Republicans issued them, and they must take care of them.

FOR.—But Demorats hold them, and will suffer by their repudiation.

DEM.—Well, we'll consent to lose what we have in greenbacks in order to break down the aristocratic bondholders.

FOR.—Who are they?

DEM.—The rich men, the Astors, the Stewarts, &c.

FOR.—But I am told these men hold no bonds, and that nearly all your bonds are owned, directy or indirectly, by poor men.

DEM.—It must be mighty indirect, then: I'm sure I don't own any.

FOR.—Let us see. Have you any money in bank?

DEM.—A little; and my wife has a deposit in the savings bank, which she has saved from her cheese and butter.

FOR.—You are both bondholders, then. Are your lives or property insured?

DEM.—We have a policy our house.

FOR.—What, are you such a ristocratic bondholders?

DEM.—How is that.

FOR.—Nearly all the national bonds owned in this country are held by the national banks, savings banks, life, fire, and marine insurance and trust companies. These companies in turn are merely agents for those who insure and deposit, and do business with them. In New York State the savings banks alone hold $49,000,000 in bonds. These of Massachusetts, $25,000,000; those of Rhode Island, $13,000,000; and, including the other thirty-four States, it is safe to say that their savings banks alone hold $300,000,000 and that these represents the savings fo three millions of poor people. The number of depositors in New York and Massachusetts, together, amountto 804,501 persons, all of whom are poor and their humble savings would be swept away by repudiating the national debt, one seventh of which is due to them.

DEM.—Is that so?

FOR.—Moreover, the life and insurance companies of New York alone hold $66,000,000 in national bonds. How many should you estimate were held by the insurance companies of the entire country?

DEM.—Perhaps $300,000,000 more. I don't know.

FOR.—Nor I; but suppose it to be as you say. Now you know that the national banks own $340,000,000 in the bonds, and that the class who own and do business with these banks are not all millionaires. They are well to do business men, and no more. About $500,000,000 of our bonds are held as investments in Germany, mainly by persons of moderate means who had faith in the stability of our Republican institutions. Besides there are, all over the country, trust estates, and money of persons of moderate means, which have been invested directly in the bonds. The amount of these can hardly be less that $200,000,000. Here, then, we have a grand total of $1,740,000,000 of the interest-bearing portion of the national debt, which amounts to about $2,000,000,000, belonging to the people who cannot be called capitalists, eaving, say, $280,000,000 for the aristocratic bondholders.

DEM.—Some of your figures rest upon supposition, but, as it is impossible to arrive at them by estimates from the facts actually known. Your statement is new to me, and I must think of it.

FOR.—Are there any other principles of the Democratic party on which you can give me any information?

DEM.—None at present.

THE SOUTHERN LAMBS.

We regard it as highly proper, says the *Buffalo Express,* now to keep track of Mr. Seymour's Southern lambs—"the Chiefs of the Rebellion," and see in what manner they are submitting to the results of the war, and cultivating the arts of peace. Let us fold and count them and mark well their dispositions. We will begin with Col. Slaybuck, of the late Confederate army who announces to his fellow confederates, in a recent speech at St. Joseph, Missouri, that—

The gallant sons of the South would gain what they had fought for without the sacrifice of a single principle.

Then we come to Judge Jones, who addressed a Democratic ratification meeting in Mobile, deeply deploring the failure of the Confederate cause, and expressing the earnest belief that—

In God's Providence the Democratic party under the leadership of Seymour and Blair, would re-establish the time-honored principles.

The Mobile *Advertiser* submits in this wise after taking up the refrain of Wade Hampton's speech. It says:

Texas, Virginia and Mississippi must vote, and the Democracy will see that "the vote is counted." "More blood letting" is necessary to complete the "counter revolution."

To which the Mobile *Tribune* cheerfully responds:

The "dagger of Brutus" may aid in accomplishing Southern redemption. It has tried the pistol and now it reaches out for the knife.

The Meriden (Miss.) *Mercury* enlivens this expression of Southern lamb-like sentiment, by the following contribution:

With the skull and cross bones of the "lost cause" before us, we will swear that this is a white man's Government. We must make the negro understand we are the men we were when we held him in abject bondage, and make him feel that when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, he has aroused a power that will control him or destroy him.

The St. Louis *Times,* one of the meek followers of Horatio, under the inspiration of Blair's Broadhead letter, exclaims:

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these (reconstruction) acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives.

The pirate Semmes puts in his lamp-like oar and declares—

I have given in my allegience to the "old flag" provided the "old flag" covers my notion of the Constitution.

Gen. Lawton, another of the rebel chiefs who has submitted to the results of the war, now rises in his place and says:

Now, for the first time, we have a platform of principles and leaders around whom we could rally. It was the noblest, best, boldest declaration of principles ever laid down in the United States, and the demonstration tonight shows that it was in unison with the feelings of the people. *There was nothing the South wanted that was not there.* The military despotism which had held us in thraldom was there set in its proper light. For the first time we have a platform we can adhere to. We have work to do which can be accomplished. We have leaders to represent those principles who will carry us out of the "slough of despond." Peace has its victories as well as war. Those great principles for which we fought, and which we feared were lost, may yet be achieved.

The Atlanta *Constitution* puts in its lamb-like voice in the following submissive tone:

The guilty Belshazzars by whom we have been oppressed are trembling all over the land. Forbear a little longer, draw another draught upon the long tried and exhausted patience, step cautiously above the incrusted volcanoes slumbering beneath your feet, with a firm trust in the saving power of Democracy.

The Mobile *Tribune* again chimes in with its meek note:

Once more to the breach then—yet once more! And when the cloud shall have cleared away from the flaming field, our flag will be seen in its glory, streaming like the thunderbolt against the wind. Let us then rally once more around the dear old flag, which we have followed so often to glory and victory.

The Chattanooga, Tennessee, *Union,* whose only fear is that Forrest and his bloody-handed followers may be "too hasty," breathes out with Southern sweetness this gentle admonition:

Suffer any and all taunts and tyranny *until after November,* and then—well we would rather be a nimble squirrel than a white Radical.

To clinch all this in the gentle embrace of all pervading meeknesss, the New York *World* exclaims:

Since our Convention the Republicans understand that the Democratic party is thoroughly in earnest, and is determined to bring this reconstruction business to an immediate crisis.

Verily the people do understand that the Democratic party is thoroughly in earnest with the schemes of repudiation and nullification, and they indicate, too, that they are fearfully in earnest and determined in their purpose to head off this new rebellion. Vermont leads off.

"WHO ARE THE BLOATED BONDHOLDERS?"

The Hon. Amasa Walker, in an article upon the "Claims of the Bondholders," in *Lippincott's Magazine* for August, after enumerating the various classes which would suffer by repudiation, says:

"The Savings banks have, from the first to the present time, invested largely in the National Bonds. All the interest they have received upon loans made before the war, which according to the terms of payment should have been paid in gold, or in paper on a par with gold, have been paid in greenbacks, which they were compelled by law to take, and, to a large extent, they have invested these in public stocks, as also the deposits made with them from time to time amounting to many millions, and belonging in a great degree to the poorer classes, who, as we have seen, were certainly not 'bloated,' if indeed they were not horribly depleted by the issue of legal tenders. Are they not, then, entitled to full payment? Did they not pay what to them was the equivalent? Will they be unduly 'enriched at the expense of the nation,' if they receive gold for what to them had to stand for, gold, and which, perhaps, they received, under legal compulsion, for actual gold? These institution must hold over one hundred millions of dollars in United States bonds.

"The colleges and other literary and scientific institutions of the country, too, have funds consisting largely of Government bonds. Upon the income from those they rely to eke out the small salaries of their professors or teachers. So, also, of the hospitals and other public charities, secular and sacred, of every name and description—all are alike dependent on the faith of the nation.

"Many persons engaged in the trade and manufactures of the country made large profits by the advance of commodities in their possession, and by the enhanced profits they were able to obtain in consequence of the pressing demand occasioned by the war. —They took great risks; they threw themselves into the turbulent and perilous current; and were successful. Such has always been the case, at all times, in all countries, whenever the general industry became disturbed by military operations. This class of persons doubtless hold a share of the Federal bonds, but upon what principle of justice can their claims be regarded as defective?"

THE DEMOCRACY AND MRS. SURRATT.—One of the best replies we have noticed in the canvass is that of the Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, who, while speaking at a Republican meeting in Bangor, Maine, was insulted by a Copperhead, who cried out, "How about Mrs. Surratt?" Mr. Bingham instantly responded:

How about her? Go and consult the records of the court that tried and convicted her. Go and ask General Hancock, who issued the order for her execution in spite of a writ of habeas corbus which had been served upon him; and, if you are still unsatisfied, go and ask that apostate President, Andrew Johnson, why he refused a pardon after a petition had been sent him signed by every member but one of the court who tried her, and drawn up in the handwriting of the man you seek to insult. The copperhead wilted and Mr. Bingham proceeded with his speech.

A SINGULAR BIRD.—On Sunday of last week a novelty in the bird line was killed in Illinois, opposite Mound City by a man named Harney, of that city. The Cairo Democrat says: It is larger than the ostrich, and weighs one hundred and four pounds. The body of this wonderful bird is covered with snow white down, and its head is of a fiery red. The wings, of deep black, measure fifteen feet from tip to tip, and the bill, of a yellow color, twenty-four inches. Its legs are slender and sinewy, pea green in color, and measure forty-eight inches in length. One of the feet resembles that of a duck, and the other that of a turkey. Mr. Harney shot it at a distance of one hundred yards, from the topmost branch of a dead tree, where it was perched, preying upon a full sized sheep that it had carried from the ground.

This strange species of bird, which is said to have existed extensively during the days of the mastodon, is almost entirely extipct—the last one having been seen in the State of New York during the year 1812. Potter has it on exhibition in his office at Mound City. Its flight across the town and river was witnessed by hundreds of citizens.

RIDE YOUR OWN HORSE AND CARRY YOUR OWN FODDER.

An exchange paper thus notices the new idea of importing velocipedes from France for general use:

To be able to live in the country and do business in the city; to rise superior to schedules, and be independent of the hay market; to command the services of a machine which, while exceeding the swiftness of a horse, is wholly free from the dangerous power confined in a locomotive, and requires no more attention than a post, is a stride towards independent convenience and comfort we confess we never expected to witness in our time. Yet this convenience, it appears, is about to be realized by some gentlemen of New York, who have imported, for their own especial use, the velocipedes which have become so popular in Paris. It must be borne in mind that these recent importations are not the sort which we have seen used by boys. The ordinary plaything has three wheels, while the velocipedes that do their eight and ten miles in and out of Paris daily have but two, constructed in such a manner as to admit the use of a saddle, with stirrups. A rapid movement of the foot creates a rapid action of the apparatus. The mode of mounting is said to be novel and rather difficult at first, but should you fall there is no danger of having your brains scattered on the pavement by a horse's hoof. Fifteen miles an hour is termed easy traveling with the velocipede; anybody can do twelve miles. To Pittsburgers this subject has a decided interest. No city in the country has a larger proportion of its population residing in the suburbs, and it is growing continually. As we understand it, velocipedes will operate on roads such as we have leading into our city, and the idea of trying them has, we believe, entered into the mind of more than one gentleman—and lady, too. Who will be the first to introduce the velocipede into Pittsburg? is a question we hope to see answered before long. The cost in Paris of a velocipede, we believe, is between fifty and sixty dollars.

DON'T FORGET IT.

Our Democratic neighbor of the *Post* boasts that its party has plenty of money to expend this year in campaign purposes. It said yesterday morning:

"There is no trouble about the money this year with the Democrats, there is slashins of it—and why not? *The Democrats staid at home during the war, and got the mule and other fat conracts, whilst the Republicans were getting killed in the army.* That,s what's the matter."

This is a handsome confession! It admits all the friends of the Union have ever charged against Copperheadism. Let it be known to the people everywhere! "THE DEMOCRATS STAYED AT HOME during the war, to get contracts, *whilst the Republicans were getting killed in the army,*" the Pittsburgh *Post* exultingly cries, and the Democratic profits are to be expended to hoodwink the people into suffering the inauguration of more wars, with more contracts for stay-at-home-democrats, and more Republicans to be slain in fighting for the flag! Put that paragraph, from the Pittsburgh *Post,* of August 30, 1868, in your pocket, reader; refer to it occasionally, when you can find a democratic "soldier" to talk to, and ask him how that kind of Democratic loyalty suits him.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

WE Triumph over calumny only by despising it.

ADAM was the only man that never tantalized his wife about "the way mother used to cook."

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

THE KU-KLUX IN KENTUCKY.

A dispatch from Bowling Green, Kentucky, of the 7th inst., says: The murderous rebels of the Ku Klux Klan are more active, defiant, and aggressive in this part of the State than ever before. In many cases they have ceased to threaten, and entered upon the work of murder outright, boldly entering the houses of citizens who were Union men during the war, and who are suspected of entertaining Republican feelings now, and murdering them in cold blood. On Saturday night they surrounded Glasgow William's house, and as he would not obey their summons they forced an entrance and killed him in the presence of his wife, while she was on her knees begging them to spare his life. Mr. Williams was a Union soldier during the war, and had proclaimed his intention to vote for his old commander. After the disguised outlaws had murdered him, still thirsting for Union blood, they went to the cabin of an inoffensive negro who had also served in the Union army, and taking him out, hanged him under a tree until he was dead. On Friday night the same miscreants made an attack upon a settlement of Shakers, and wreaked their vengeance by burning to the ground their large mill and woolen factory. These Shakers, it need not be added, are an inoffensive community, who have always been loyal to the Government. The rebel Democracy have resolved, if possible, to expel them from Kentucky soil. Their loss by this diabolical incendiarism is over $250,000. The Ku Klux Klan have warned all citizens in this part of Kentucky who were in the Union army that they must quit the State, the penalty of remaining until the day of election being death.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

It is a fact; 1st. That the so-called Democratic party threatened, commenced, and carried on the war of the rebellion.

2. That the leaders of the Democratic party were the leaders of the rebellion.

3. That the Democratic party controlled the States in rebellion.

4. That the Democratic party opposed every measure of the government to suppress the rebellion.

5 That the Democratic party discouraged enlistment into the Union army and resisted the draft.

6 That the Democratic party gave aid and comfort to the rebels in arms during the war.

7. That the Democratic party refused to give our brave and patriotic soldiers, in the field, fighting for the life of the nation, the right to vote.

8. That the Democratic party opposed every measure adopted by Congress to restore peace, harmony, and security to the country.

9. That the Democratic party, by forcing upon the country, without a cause, a long, bloody, and expensive war, created a vast public debt, and imposed upon the people untold sorrow and burdens grievous to be borne.

10. That the Democratic party are responsible for high taxes high prices, derangement of business, etc., which are the legitimate fruits of the war.

11. The Democratic party proposes to increase these burdens by overthrowing the State governments in the South, and acknowledging the validity of rebel legislation and their debt.

12. The Democratic party and their rebel aiders in the South, pronounce in favor of a Dictator to overthrow civil government, and to establish caste and class legislation, and now ask the free people of the North to help them to power.—*Montrose Republican.*

AN UNSPOTTED CHARACTER.—Money is a good thing, especially in these hard times, but there is something a thousand times more valuable. It is character—the consciousness of a pure and honorable life. This should be a man's first aim to preserve at any cost. In times of commercial distress, while some are proved and found wanting, others come forth tried by fire. Here and there one comes out of the furnace far more of a man than before. Amid the wrecks of

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hoopes,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:
HON. JOHN CESSNA.
ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:
COL. D. WATSON ROWE.
LEGISLATIVE:
LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.
HON. JOHN WELLER.

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:
COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.
POOR DIRECTOR:
JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.
AUDITOR:
JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.
CORONER:
CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

AN INSTRUCTIVE TEXT.

"Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including government bonds, and other public securities."

So reads the fourth section or plank of the Democratic platform. "Every Species of Property" includes houses, lands, cattle, horses, poultry and pigs, every thing in short that represents any pecuniary value. Let us see how this would apply to Bedford County. The valuation of lands in Bedford county in 1860 was $1,139,069.00 and our State tax for the year ending Dec. 1, 1867, $3,177,34. Since then the tax has been entirely abolished by a Republican Legislature. Incomes over $1000, by the Internal Revenue laws are taxed 5 per cent. Now under this Democratic Equal Taxation platform the Farmers of Bedford County would have the pleasure of paying the neat little sum of $56,953,45 of government taxes on their lands. What say you to that farmers of Bedford County? How would you relish a Democratic 5 per cent tax on the valuation of every foot of your land? But this would not be all. *Every species* of property, the platform reads. This includes all your personal property of every kind. The widow's cow and the poor man's pig must also pay this Democratic 5 per cent tax. And all that the faith of the government may be broken and her debts dishonestly taxed, And how many bonds in Bedford County would be taxed? The tax of one year on the farmers of Bedford County would amount to more than all the bonds held in the county. Besides of the few bonds held in the county the larger portion would be found in the hands of our comfortable old farmers and they would find their lands and bonds both taxed at the same time. Don't the whole Democratic cry of "*Equal Taxation*" look very much like a rebel swindle? Wouldn't $57,000,00 a year be a pretty big price to pay for such a whistle? Who wants this "*Equal Taxation*" scheme put in operation? Does the farmer? Does the laboring man? Does the poor man who has already hard work to feed and clothe his family? Who wants to see the tax-gatherer tolling the widows basket of meal, or exacting the 5 per cent tax on the poor man's cow and pig and his house and garden? Whoever does has only to vote for Seymour and Blair and if elected they will surely bring about this delightful condition of things. It is in the platform to which they are pledged and all their speeches are advocating it. If you don't relish a 5 per cent annual tax on every species of property in your possession by all means vote for Grant and Colfax, Hartranft and Campbell and the name of the tax-gatherer will soon be forgotton in the land.

QUEER PROOF.

The *Gazette* of last week publishes a document over the signature of the rebel Ould, to prove Grant responsible for all the barbarian atrocities of Andersonville. By the same kind of witnesses they might prove that the rebels were all entirely innocent of rebellion or anything else out of the way. Jeff. Davis, Tombs, Cobb and a score of others we have no doubt would willingly testify, for the use of the *Gazette*, that the war was cruelly and wickedly made by the North. Wilkes Booth would doubtless have testified that Lincoln was responsible for his own murder. Wirz the murderer of the Andersonville prisoners would no doubt like Ould have been willing to swear that some loyal man or Union General caused the death of the prisoners under his charge. General Lee would no doubt also testify that the war was all the fault of the Union men of the country. Such witnesses can be had by thousands anywhere in rebeldom. The *Gazette's* rebel witnesses are scarcely worth as much as the rebel speakers brought here some time ago, to instruct the Democracy of Bedford County in their duties. Rebel authority don't go very far even with the Democracy. Can't the *Gazette* capture a lot more of the same stripe? In default of anything better they will do, but it must be hard up for either proof or argument. Bring along a few more rebels. They are about all you have and they won't be of much service after the election. The "Boys in Blue" will give them their quietus. Grant, Hartranft and Campbell lead the time to a squ
There has bee

TAXATION.

The Democrats throughout this campaign have been making a great outcry about the taxes which they say the people have to pay. We wish the taxpayers to understand the position which the Democratic party occupies in regard to the question of taxation and we ask the attention of men of all parties to a few undeniable facts.

The 4th plank in the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic National Convention which met at New York on the 4th of July last reads thus:

"*Fourth. Equal taxation of every species "of property according to its real value "including Government bonds and other "public securities.*"

In the Bedford Gazette issued by Meyers & Mengle on the 14th of August last, near the top of the second column of the second page they say: "*We are for equal taxation upon all species of property*"—and in the Gazette of the same date in the third column of the second page they tell us what they mean by equal taxation. They say; "*By equal taxation the Democrats "mean that they will tax every citizen ac "cording to the value of his property inclu- "ding the wealthy and arristocratic bond- holder*"—

Nor if any man thinks that we have misquoted we hope that he will get the Democratic platform and the Gazette of the 14th of August last and read and judge for himself. We have copied the exact language of the platform and of the editors of the Gazette and we ask most earnestly ask every one of our taxpaying citizens to ponder well this subject of taxation. Farmers! Mechanics! workingmen! do you want to pay more taxes than what you have to pay now? In the name of common sense do you not pay enough already? If you wish farmers, to have your farms, your horses, your cows, your crops "*every species of your property*" taxed, vote the Democratic ticket and you will be gratified, for the Democratic party says it is for "*equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value.*" Do you, workingmen and mechanics, desire to have your homes, your little all taxed? If you do, vote the Democratic ticket from Seymour down and you will attain what you desire, for "by equal taxation the Democrats mean that they will tax every citizen according to the value of his property."—

Fellow citizens! no matter what your employment or business may be, we entreat you to reflect upon this subject. We do not want any more burdens in the shape of taxes. What say you?

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Who did it?

Who made the interest of the Five-Twenty bonds payable in coin? Yes who did it? Democrats. Why did they do it? In the hope of crippling the government in its efforts to put down an iniquitous and wicked rebellion. Who cry out against this same payment in coin now and try to throw the blame on the Republican party? Democrats. "*Gold for the bond holders, rags for the plow holders*" cry these same Democrats now but never hint that they themselves have done it. Yes Democrats made the nation pay gold to the bondholders while it could only pay, rags or greenbacks to the plow-holders. Plow-holders, read and reflect. Here are the names and the figures. Of the 98 Republicans who voted on the bill, 55 voted for paying the bond-holders in the same money that the plow-holders were paid, but of the 47 Democrats who voted on the same question, 45 voted to pay the bond-holders in GOLD. Here are their names, and let who dares deny it.

Sydenham E. Ancona of Penna., Charles J. Biddle of Penna., William G. Brown of W. Va., George H. Browne of R. I., Charles B. Calvert of Md., George T. Cobb of N. J., Samuel S. Cox of Ohio, James A. Cravens of Ind., John J. Crittenden of Ky. George W. Dunlap of Ky., James E. English of Conn., Henry Grider of Ky., Edward Haight of N. Y., William A. Hall of Mo., Aaron Harding of Ky., William S. Holman of Ind., Philip Johnson of Penn., Anthony L. Knapp of Ill., John Law of Ind., William E. Lehman of Penn., Robert Mallory of Ky., Henry May of Md., John W. Menzies of Ky., Warren P. Noble of Ohio, Elijah H. Norton of Mo., Robert H. Nugen of Ohio, Moses F. Odell of N. Y., George H. Pendleton of Ohio, Nehemiah Perry of N. J., James C. Robinson of Ill., James S. Rollins of Mo., William P. Sheffield of R. I., George K. Shiel of Oregon, Edward H. Smith of N. Y. John B. Steele of N. Y., William G. Steele of N. J., Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio, Chauncey Vibbard of N. Y., Daniel W. Voorhees of Ind., Elijah Ward of N. Y., Edwin H. Webster of Md., Kellian V. Whaley of W. Va., Charles A. Wickliffe of Ky., George C. Woodruff of Conn., Hendrick B. Wright of Penn.

Here we find the lights of the Democracy George H. Pendleton, Clement L. Vallandigham and Samuel S. Cox all voting Gold to the bondholder. These very men are now clamoring for rags for the plow-holder. Such is Democratic truth and consistency.

Convention of "Boys in Blue"—There will be a National Mass Convention of "Boys in Blue" held in Philadelphia on the 1st and 2d of October next. A delegation of "Boys in Blue" is expected from every county. The following orders have been issued with regard to transportation.

All Soldiers and Sailors in organized bodies, or by squads of not less than three, and their wives and families, will be carried to Philadelphia from all points along the Pennsylvania Central and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and their branches, at two cents per mile, and return Free of charge.

The Tickets will be issued at the different Railroad Stations along the line on September 29 and 30, and October 1, and will be good to return on October 3, 4 and 5.

Officers of Clubs, will confer with Ticket Agents as to the probable number who will take passage at each station.

Let there be a good delegation from Bedford County.

Crowed too Soon.—The only consolation the Democracy have had since the Kentucky election has been the hope of electing a delegate from Colorado territory. Over this they crowed right lustily, but alas! the latest news has cut off this last ray of hope. Vermont was bad, very bad! Maine was worse, decidedly worse, and now even a delegate from Colorado is denied them which is worst of all, for it was a downright sell. The latest news gives the Republicans the delegate by from 60 to 100 majority. What a pity Wallace wasn't on hand with the coffee-pot brigade.

THE DEBATES.

The debates between Kimmell and Cessna the rival candidates for Congress, at Schellsburg and Bloody Run on Friday and Saturday last were not as largely attended as was generally expected. The bad weather of the week or two previous had thrown the farming community back with their fall work and the weather being fair large numbers who would have attended the debates were kept at home. The attendance at both places however was respectable. The debates passed off pleasantly and to the apparent satisfaction of both parties. Hon. F. M. Kimmell opened the debate at Schellsburg and Hon. John Cessna at Bloody Run. The speeches were both able and characteristic of the men each, excelling in his own peculiar sphere. Judge Kimmell's was characterized by his usual blandness of speech and sophistry in argument. The Judge is well skilled in the art of making the worse appear the better reason, but the people have learned "his tricks and his manners" and know how to detect his sophistry. He may cry "taxes! taxes!! taxes!!! and debt! debt!! debt!!!" but the people know who brought upon them both the debt and the taxes. They *will remember* the past, while they act in the present and for the future.

Mr. Cessna's speeches were in his usual telling, sledge-hammer style, exposing the Judge's sophistry and showing up the hypocritical professions of Democratic platforms and leaders so conclusively that no one could be left in doubt. He poured a perfect torrent of hot shot into the ranks of the Democracy showing their past sympathy with treason and their present alliance with rebels, and warning the people of the dire consequences that would inevitably befall the country in the event of the success of Seymour and Blair. While we believe but little is gained by either party in these debates, the advantage in this case has been decidedly with the Republicans.

The best feature of the contest appeared on the last day at Bloody Run, where, after the debate, the Republicans held a large and enthusiastic meeting which was ably addressed by M. A. Points Esq, and Capt. G. W. Z. Black. The Republicans of Bloody Run are wide awake and their verdict on the merits of the debate will be handed in at the polls in no doubtful shape.

THE WHITE BOYS IN GREY.

For, whom will Robert E. Lee vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will Wade Hampton vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will General Beauregard vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will General Wise vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will General McCauslin vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will General Ewell vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will General Early vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will John H. Surratt vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom would the murderer Wirz vote if he were living? For Seymour and Blair. For whom would the assassin Booth vote if he were living? For Seymour and Blair. For whom would Jeff. Davis vote if he were permitted? For Seymour and Blair. For whom would every unrepentant rebel General and officer of the late rebel confederacy vote if he were allowed a vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will every sympathizer with the rebellion vote? For Seymour and Blair. For whom will every draft skeedaddler vote? For Seymour and Blair. Now all the above named distinguished individuals will not vote, for some are dead and others disfranchised for various crimes, but every man, woman and child knows how they *would* vote if they had the opportunity. Why would they all vote for Seymour and Blair? Simply because they believe the cause of the rebellion would once more be revived by the election of Seymour and Blair. Who that loves his country, when he sees her enemies all on one side, will not without a moments hesitation take the other? When every unrepentant rebel, assassin and murderer votes for Seymour and Blair, no good and true man who loves his country need have the slightest doubt but that his duty is to vote for Grant, Colfax and Peace.

Look to the Assesments.—See that every Republican is promptly assessed. Let no time be lost. Examine the whole list of voters for your township or borough and see that every name is on the assessment list at least ten days before the election. Let it all be done by Friday evening the 2d of October. The 3d is the very last but let not such important work be left to the eleventh hour. To work promptly and diligently and the very strongholds of Democracy will be captured. Even Bedford county may be brought into line by diligence and energy.

Look out for Carpet-Baggers.—Not from Canada but from Maryland. A scheme is on foot to import voters into the Southern counties of Pennsylvania in order to carry the October elections. Coffee colored naturalization papers will not be wanting, and must be looked after, but they are not the sole reliance of the Democracy. Rebels from Maryland are to be brought over into all our Southern counties. Let the movements of all such parties be carefully watched and wherever they are found let the officers of the law be promptly put upon their tracks. See that they are not permitted to vote.

The news from Maine is growing better. Full returns have not yet been received but the latest estimates put the majority at about twenty-three thousand.

This is the season of others in which this Bitters, now so renowned, is found so beneficial. Added to the ingredients which, make this Bitters both dietetic and tonic, are the qualities which invigorate the debilitated system, remove languor and depression, restore the appetite, and impart a healthy action to all the functions of the body. The mother and housekeeper should never be without it, and the traveller who packs his trunk or portmanteau for the Springs, should class among the necessary articles a few bottles of Hoofland's German Bitters. He will find it an invaluable medicine in the hour of transient derangement of the system, which is likely to befall any one in this climate, and especially during the Summer season. It is pure, free from all intoxicating liquors, and for that reason the most strictly temperate need not hesitate to use it, personally, or in their families.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Hoofland's German Tonic is a combination af all the ingredients of the Bitters, with *Pure* Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulent is required. It is a preparation of rare value, and most agreeable to the palate.

Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa. Sold everywhere.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO OTERS.

We hope every body will read ie following correspondence It settles th question as to whom the *ten days taxes* sha be paid. It will be seen that they shall be aid to the *Constable* and not to the *Justice of the Peace.*

Bedford, Pa., Sept. 2, 1868.

Hon. Alex. King.

Sir:—Differences of opinion haing arisen as to the proper construction o the new law for the collection of taxes, in this county, in relation to the sections regulating extra assessments, it becomes a matter of importance not only to the voter of both parties but to the proper administration of the law hereafter, that these differences should be settled and that a uniform practice should prevail throughout th country. The disputed question is: Who shall receive the ten days taxes? That i whether these taxes are payable to the constables, or to the Justice of the peace, havir the list of unpaid taxes in their respective townships.—Your Honor will confe a great favor on the county Commissioners by giving your opinion upon this poir.

Very Respectfully Yours,
J. W. DICKERSON,
Att'y for Commissioners.

Bedford, Sept. 22th, 868.

Dear Sir:—A very careful examination of the Act of Assembly to which yu refer, has led me to the conclusion that the taxes imposed by the assessor in making the *extra assessments* mentioned in the 12th section must be paid to the Constables of be different townships, who have been qualified as provided by law to receive the same, and when they have not been so qualified, to the collectors appointed by the Commissioners, under the authority conferred upon them by the 8th section of the Act.

The 12th section seems to be a special provision to enable the electors of the Commonwealth to qualify themselves to vote a the October election, and to afford them every facility for doing so. The word "collector" in this section cannot mean the Treasurer, or the Justice of the Peace that is furnished with the schedule of unpaid taxes, as provided in the 3rd section. Their duty is to receive the taxes tendered by taxpayers, and not to collect or gather the taxes. This duty devolves upon the constable, or the collector appointed, where there is no constable qualified to act.

The provision that the assessor shall certify the names of the persons assessed, with the amount of taxes imposed, to the constables or collectors, is too plain to be misapprehended. If the Legislature intended that this certificate should have been made either to the Treasurer or a Justice of the Peace, as has been contended, it would have been so stated in the Act. No inference is to be drawn from the fact that the constables have nothing to do with the unpaid taxes certified to the Justice of the Peace, as the 12th section expressly gives the collection of these ten day taxes to the constables, and if to the constables, why not to the collectors who are merely substituted for constables refusing to perform the duties, or neglecting to qualify themselves by giving security, as required by the 8th section, on or before the 3rd Monday in September.

Yours Truly,
A. KING.

J. W. Dickerson, Esq., Att'y to Commissioners.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain, in the course of his prayer, invoked the wisdom and grace needful to support the members in their public duties, so that whatever course they pursued, it may meet the divine approval and the sanction of the whole nation.

The clerk commenced, reading the Journal, but on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the further reading was dispensed with.

Mr. Anthony offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives adjourn their respective Houses until 12 o'clock noon of the 16th day of October, 1868, and that they then, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, further adjourn their respective Houses until the 10th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon; and that they then, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, further adjourn their respective Houses until the first Monday in December, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon.

On motion of Mr. Sherman there was a call of the Senate, when thirty-four members answered to their names—exactly a quorum.

Mr. Anthony stated that his colleague was not present, owing to sickness.

The question was taken on the adoption of the resolution which was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 1—Mr. Buckalew.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, at 12: 15 the Senate took a recess for half an hour.

House of Representatives.

The House met at noon. A quorum was present.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) offered a joint resolution that, the Senate concurring, both Houses adjourn till October 16th, and after that, unless otherwise ordered, till the first Monday in December. He called the previous question, which was sustained and the resolution passed without a division.

EUROPE.

Revolution in Spain.

London, Sept. 20—Midnight.—The following important news has just been received from Madrid:

Prime Minister Gonzales Bravo, and Mayalde and Thelda, members of the Spanish Cabinet, have resigned. The Marquis of Havana has been requested to fill their places *ad interim.*

The Queen is retiring to Madrid, where martial law has been proclaimed.

Paris, Sept. 20.—The journals here have reports that a general movement against Queen Isabella was commenced in Spain, headed by General Prim and the Generals recently exiled. Some accounts say the rebels are now marching on Madrid in force.

Shooting Affray in Franklin County.

Greencastle, Pa., Sept. 20.—Last night the Democrates held a meeting at Greencastle, and the Republicans at Waynesboro, in Franklin county. On returning from the meeting at Waynesboro, the Republicans encountered some ten or twelve Democrats returning on horseback from the Greencastle meeting. As the Democrats passed along the line of wagons filled with Republicans, the former employed their time in striking at the lighted torches carried by the latter, and otherwise acting in such a manner as to create a fear with many that they would be injured. Finally the Democrats surrounded and attacked a carriage containing four Republicans, when George, Benner, in the carriage, fired a pistol instantly killing a young man named Lecknor, residing near Waynesboro.

England and the Pacific Railroad.

The importance of the Pacific Railroad to the commerce of the world and the spread of American power is beginning to penetrate the English mind, and is exciting something like a feeling of rivalry. The subject was brought under discussion a few days ago in the Geographical Section of the British Scientific Association by the reading of a paper on an "Overland Route through British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific." The anthor of the paper urged that, if England did not stir in the matter, the Pacific Railroad, now on the point of being completed, would throw the carrying trade between the East and Europe entirely into the hands of the United States. He therefore proposed the building of a railway wholly through British territory, and estimated the gold cost of it at $135,000,000. Upon the point of cost he said:

"We shall be told that such an autlay is far too great to be thought of. But what we have to consider is not merely the amount, but the object to be attained, and whether that is commensurate with the outlay. If the commercial supremacy of England is at stake—and that has been pretty clearly shown—what are seven and twenty millions compared with the sad downfall which must inevitably follow such a loss and the decay and ruin of our country? Never was so large a sum of money more usefully, more wisely applied; and in vain might we ramsack the history of our national debt to find a parallel."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

"Vote only for such men as were loyal to their coutry in 1861."—*General Grant.*

Grant's election to the presidency will furnish another convicing proof that "Republics are not ungrateful."

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska hold their State elections on October 13, West Virginia on October 26, and Iowa and California on November 3.

During the rebellion Seymour preferred slavery to his country. The rebellion crushed, and slavery dead, the country has no need of Seymour.

Wade Hampton says the workingmen of the South must vote the Democratic ticket or starve. There's the crack of the old slave-driver's whip for you. Do you hear it, workingmen of the North?

Gen. Grant subdued secession. It now says that if it can defeat General Grant, it nevertheless has triumphed. But General Grant never has been defeated, and the people will see to it that he never will be.

Among the many puns on the name of the Democratic candidate, which may be classed as passible, bad and indifferent, is the following, embodied in a toast for the Democratic barbacue: "Here's to the old Democratic hulk; she needs but one *sea more* to sink her."

The *Irish Republic* says with eminent good sense: "Irishmen, in American politics, must work from the American standpoint, and remember that it is their citizenship that entitles them to vote and shout, and not the fact of their being born in Ireland."

Bear in mind that, except General Grant had conqured the rebellion, there had been no United States, and no President of the United States to elect. The office belongs to Grant, therefore, on principales of commonest gratitude.

It is impossible to chronicle all the outrages of the Ku-Klux at the South. Our Southern exchanges are full of them. If Seymour and Blair are elected, the South will be as unsafe for Union men as it was at any time during the war. A year or two of that sort of civilization will make a Dahomy of it.

Postmaster General Randall has prepared a circular of instructions to postmasters, requiring them to enforce the provisions of the new postal law, which will be issued as soon as printed. Postmasters are directed to stop all letters and circulars relating to lotteries and gift enterprises.

A Teutonic friend contributes the following epitaph on

SHIEF YOOSTICE SHASE.

Ven I tinks wat now I is,
And vat I used to was,
I tink I trowed myself away
Mitout sufficient cause.
Anti-Slavery Standard.

Supporters of Grant—Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Meade, Farragut, and eight out of ten other loyal officers and men who fought under the stars and stripes during the rebellion. Supporters of Seymour—Beauregard, Forrest, Hampton, Semmes, Toombs, and nine-tenths of the rebels who fought under the stars and bars. This fact needs no comment.

The Louisville *Journal* sounds the long roll, and says: "Democrats, stand to the polls. If that will not do, stand to your guns!" and the spirit of these words breathes throgh mad speech and raving editorial from the Ohio to the Gulf. The only hope of quenching these flames is by smothering them under the overwhelming ballots cast for Grant, Colfax, and Peace.

George William Curtis closes a political letter eloquently and impressively as follows:

May God give the country grace to lift up its eyes to behold the bloody years from Sumter to Appomattox, to reflect who and what made those years, then to move forward to bring the rebellion at the polls, as it has already brought it in the field, to an "unconditional surrender."

A few days ago the Hartford *Times* professed authority to announce that Orville L. Grant, brother of General Grant, had declared his intention to vote for Seymour. The *Evening Post*, of Hartford, on Saturday extracts from a letter of O. L. Grant, pronouncing the statement false in every particular. Mr. Grant says he is strong in the Republican faith, always has been, and always intends to be.

The man that told Noah there "wouldn't be much of a shower" when the great deluge overtook him in his sinful days, must have been an original Cop. With only three eyes and ears sticking out above the surging Republican tide they gulp out the same defiant prediction. The antediluvian Cop went down nevertheless, and was never heard of afterwards, and so will the Cops of the presen day.

A Richmond correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writes: "If you fail to elect Gen. Grant, you may prepare to receive largely of the negro population. It will be impossible for them to live here in peace. I have already been told if Seymour is elected I will have to leave Richmond. Loyal men have not been so badly used since the war as now."

A correspondent, writing to the N. Y. *Tribune* from Niagara Falls, says: "You may be interested to hear that in our town, which polls about 500 votes, there were over 60 voters who intended to vote for Mr. Chase had he been nominated by the New York Convention, but have decided to vote for Grant and Colfax since the nomination of Seymour. Quite a number of them were War Democrats. They will not touch anything tinged with copper."

Among the many good hits made by the Hartford *Post*, the following is the latest and best: "The great 'reactica' so often referred to by our Democratic orators, and which was to have been illustrated by the falling off of Republican majorities in the late election in Vermont, proved somewhat like the cannon which was exhibited before a military committee at Washington, by its inventon—a very sanguine old man. From its peculiar construction, it was objected to by the committee as likely to 'recoil' badly when fired. 'Oh. no, getlemen, said the old man, 'not so; if anything it recoils a leetle ahead.'"

Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, the honored leader of the army of the Cumberland, thus declares for grant in a letter addressed to Hon. John Coburn, who in war times cammanded a division of the Fourteenth Corps, and who now writes to his old chieftain, inviting him to attend a Republican mass meeting at Indianapolis. He boldly and frankly says: "Though I take no part in politics, permit me to express the great pleasure I have derived from observing the *firm and almost universal support offered by the soldiers and sailors throughout the country* to all measures calculated to restore it to a condition of peace and quiet."

Tennessee doesn't do as well in the way of murder as either Texas or Louisiana. But it can show some proofs of pacification. There were one hundred and sixty one murders in that State for the year ending last July. Of these victims 85 were white, 57 colored, and 19 were unknown. East Tennessee, being loyal, had but 1; Middle Tennessee, more mixed, had 51, and West Tennessee, where Forrest is at home and the rebel faction is strong, had 97 murders. We can't classify the murdered into loyalists and rebels, but it is pretty safe to allow one hundred and fifty-five for the former. The half dozen left are easily accounted for by family differences and "accidents." "Let us have peace."

When a good old Democrat like Reverdy Johnson gets into the presence of a British audience, it is refreshing to see what a patriotic Republican he becomes. Thus, he is reported as saying to a number of Englishmen at a dinner in Sheffield:

"The war had this compensation: it ended Slavery. None now but freemen tread the soil of America, and history will say that blood was well spent in erasing this blot, transmitted from a common ancestry, tarnishing our fame and belying the Declaration on Independence."

All of which we highly approve. We don't think that Reverdy could pronounce sentiments more in harmony with the Republican party if he tried.

The *State Guard* puts the recent patriotic action of Gen. J. B. Sweitzer in a very forcible and just light, as follows:

We doubt if any political campaign ever exhibited a grander spectacle than that presented in the attitude of this bold and truthful soldier. He has carefully considered the situation. He has put into one side of the scales his Democracy and in the other his country, and finds that the latter is worth the most, and therefore does not hesitate to renounce the former. He has tested, in the most thorough manner, the honesty of the leaders of the Democratic party and says that they are not true to the peace of the country, and therefore he at once repudiates them to espouse the cause of the Republican candidates whom he knows to be faithful in all things relating to national peace, honor and prosperity. After Gen. Sweitzer's declaration in favor of General Grant, no soldier with the self-respect of a man can vote for Horatio Seymour.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Detroit Brewers have lately been cheating their customers by fitting pine blocks to the bottom of their beer kegs, making a difference of nearly a gallon per keg. The saloon-keepers have become thoroughly arousover by the discovery, and a full investigation will be made.

A man who made an exhibition of performing bears in the streets of Quebec was recently complained of and taken before the courts for endangering the lives of citizens. He took his animals into the court and proved to the judge that they were not dangerous, as they happened to be boys disguised in bear skins.

The bricklayers of New York have sent a committee to visit the different cities of the United States to lay before the trade organizations the true position of afairs in reference to the strike and to request aid. The report of these committees is said to be very encouraging, and the sympathy of the mechanics all over the country is enlisted in the eight-hour movement.

The Sea Island cotton crop for this season is represented by the Charleston papers as a total failure. They say that although the crop is more advanced this year than last, the catterpillar is three weeks earlier. In reference to this insect, it is stated that they are sweeping the entire east coast of Florida, and are pervading every island on the coast of South Carolina, and devouring the crops along the whole line of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad.

Speaker Colfax is reported to be engaged to be married to Miss Nellie Wade, a niece of Senator Wade of Ohio. She is described as a sweet, sensible, accomplished lady of thirty years, an Ohio farmer's daughter, quite worthy the place she has won in the heart of the second man in public life in the nation, and of the position by his side in home and in society she is destined soon to take.

In Berlin, the capital of Prussia, there are now sixty-one political, social and official papers; one hundred and thirty-seven news, scientific, religious, art and entertaining journals, and fifty three agricultural, commercial, industrial and advertising papers. At the end of the reign of Frederick the Great, in the year 1785, there were only one daily paper, two tri-weekly, two weekly, and one monthly.

At Nantucket common conversation is in a sea lingo. Boys in the street never throw a stone; they *heave* it. People out walking or driving are "gone on a cruise." They don't stop or rest; they *lay by.* A place is not so many rods, but so many ship lengths away. Clothing and knick-knacks generally are *tackle* and *rigging.* To go from side to side, or from room to room, is to *gam.* They put things *aft*, they *stow* them away or *haul* them over; they *show* a light, and every man is a captain.

The Oldest Printer.—The Palmyra (Missouri) *Courier* says that the oldest printer in the United States lives in that village, and claims the honor of Colonel James M. Stoddard, who was born in Croton., Ct, January 31, 1784. He began to learn the printing art in the tenth year of his age, 1794, with Col. Samuel Green, in the office of the *Connecticut Gazette*, at New London, where he continued his apprenticeship for about three and a half years, when he emigrated with his father's family to western New York.

A Queer Fish.—The Calais (Me.) *Advertiser* describes a monster fish recently caught near Eastport. It is thirty three feet in length and about ten feet from the tip of one fin to the tip of the other across the back. About ten feet from the tail are two powerful legs, about three feet in length, with feet which resembles those of an elephant, and enable it to navigage the flats and shoal-waters along shore in quest of food, as it undoubtedly lives on marine herbage. It has three rows of teeth, which look like so many rows of rice on end. Its name is given as the "shark dog-fish."

Death of Another Congressman.—The Hon. Darwin A. Finney, Member of Congress from the Crawford district, died in the city of Brussels, Belgium, on the 25th of August. He was elected to Congress in 1866, and occupied his seat but a few months owing to the State of his health. He left Washington to go to Europe to recuperate, and it was thought that he had been greatly benefitted by his travel, until the sad intelligence of his death was received. He was a few years ago a member of the State Senate from the Crawford district. He was a man of talent, highly esteemed and an ardent Republican.

Mr. George W. Childs, of the philadelphia *Ledger*, who has won, by many good actions, the name of being one of the most benevolent, as he is also one of the most enterprising and sagacious of Philadelphia business men, not long ago presented to persons employed in responsible positions in the *Ledger* office, life insurance policies amounting in the aggregate to $40,000—undertaking at the same time to pay the premium—about $3,000 per annum, for ten years, at the expiration of which time the policies become, by their terms, self-paying. Mr. Childs goes to Europe next month with his wife, on a tour in search of rest and health.

Old Fashioned Wheat Crops.—The farmers in the vicinity of Rochester, New York, who are now in the hight of wheat thrashing, report some very large yields. A few farmers in Bergen and Byron have raised crops that average forty bushels per acre, and a large number in Genesee and the western part of Monroe have realized thirty-five bushels per acre. The largest yields from selected fields that we have heard of are five hundred and fifty-two bushels from twelve acres, raised by Ed. Emmens, of Riga, and two hundred and four bushels from four and one-half acres, raised by Pitt Squires, of Chili. In quantity per acre the Genesee wheat section is returning to its old standard; but it is doubtful whether it will do so in point of quality.

A New York correspondent writing on Thursday evening, the 17th inst says: "We are having a genuine foretaste of winter, which makes fires and overcoats indispensable, and affords the coal dealers a plausible pretext for putting up the price of their merchandise a peg or two. Passengers down the Hudson River and New Haven roads, this morning report quite a heavy frost all through that region. A heavy gale from the Northwest has been blowing since last evening, doubtless, the precursor of our old friend, the equinoctial, if not the veritable equinoctial itself. Sore throats, catarrhs, colds in the head, and various other ailments, resulting from so sudden a change in the temperature, appear to be almost universal.

King Victor Emanuel recently had a narrow escape from death in a mountain pass. He suddenly found his progress impeded by a mass of rock, which appeared impassable. Undeterred by its formidable aspect, the King put his foot on it, but the snow with which it was covered rested on a mass of ice, which his weight gradually displaced. A shepherd a few yards below him, perceiving the imminent danger, scrambled up the rock and caught him by the back of his shooting coat. The King took off his hat to the shepherd, and the spot handed him one thousand scudi. He has since settled a pension upon him for life.

Baron von Beust.—The feudal aristocracy of Austria treats Baron von Beust and his colleagues of the Liberal Cabinet with the utmost disdain. His wife is not recognized by the high-born ladies as their equal, and, when they happen to meet her in public, they treat her with offensive rudeness. Few wealthy aristocrats have ever set foot in Beust's house. When he issued invitations for his first public dinner, three-fourths of them were returned. Most of the Archdukes, too, treat Beust and Giskra with ridiculous *hauteur.* The Archduke Albert, who, although he won the battle of Custozza, is by no means a clear headed man, published, the other day, an anonymons pamphlet, in which he said that Beust and his colleagues would certainly destroy the Austrian monarchy, and that the only salvation of the country was the restoration of the aristocracy and the clergy to their former privileged and influential position.

A Singular Case.—An interesting murder trial is to take place at Riverhead, Long Island, New York, during the present session of the Suffolk County Court. Eighteen years ago a German peddler, who had been disposing of his wares in the vicinnity of Patchogue, suddenly disappeared, and all traces of him were lost. Last Spring portions of a human skeleton were found in the woods near that place, and an investigation established the fact that they were the remains of the missing peddler. Some circumstances connected with the disappearance of the man, and the finding of his remains, led to the arrest of Wm. McGregor, of Patchogue, and he is now to be tried for murder. The case excites considerable interest on Long Island, as the prisoner is well known. It will be an astonishing thing if sufficient evidence be found at this late day to convict him of the crime with which he is charged.

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS

Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

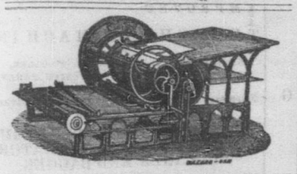
BECOME A NEW MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and, all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are e

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

We will issue the INQUIRER from August 1st until the 7th day of Novemer, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	60
10 copies, in advance	$5.00
20 copies, in advance	9.00
50 copies, in advance	20.00

Soldiers' and Sailors' County Committee Meeting.

Bedford Bor.: Serg't Alex. Lyon.
" Twp.: E. Y. Imler.
Bloody Run Bor.: Capt. Adam Weaverling.
Broad Top Twp.: Lieut. James Cleaver.
Coaldale Bor: Geo. W. Evans.
Colerain Twp.: Serg't Reuben Stone.
Cumberland Valley: Capt. Martin Bortz.
Harrison: Josiah Hoffman.
Hopewell: Capt. John Eichelberger.
Juniata: Jacob Corley.
Liberty: Lieu. L. B. Waltz.
Londonderry: Richard Sansom.
Monroe: G. B. Amick.
Napier: Capt. G. S. Mullin.
Providence E: John W. Sams.
Providence W.: Alex. Clark.
Saxton Bor.: Capt. E. Eichelberger.
Schellsburg Bor.: Capt. I. Conley.
St. Clairsville Bor.: Thomas Slick.
St. Clair Twp.: William Kirk.
Southampton: H. Clay Lashley.
Snake Springs: B. F. Jamison.
Union: Joseph Griffith.
Woodberry Bor.: Lieut. Wm. Roberts.
Woodberry M.: Harry Scheimer.
" S.: Lieut. J. T. Ketring.

J. H. LONGENECKER, *Chairman.*
I. H. RAWLINS, *Sec'y.*

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS!

The friends of the government during the trying hours of the rebellion, and all who are in favor of the platform of principles laid down at Chicago by the National Republican Convention of 1868, will hold meetings for the discussion of the issues of the day, as follows:

RAINSBURG, Sept. 22d.
WM. LASHLEY'S, Southampton, Sept. 23d.
CLEARVILLE, Monroe, Sept. 24th.
CHERRY GROVE, East Providence, Sept. 25.
WM. GRACEY'S, do. do. Sept. 25.
HOPEWELL, Broadtop, Sept. 22d.
COALDALE BOROUGH, Sept. 22d.
SAXTON BOROUGH, September 23d.
CENTREVILLE, Cumberland Valley, Sept. 26.
MARIETTA, Union, Sept. 26th.
BRIDGEPORT, Londonderry, October 2d.
WEST END, Juniata, October 2d.
IMLER'S STORE, Bedford tp., Sept. 28.

All the above meetings will be held at 7 o'clock P. M, except those at Cherry Grove, Hopewell, Centreville and Marietta, which will be held at 2 P. M.

MASS MEETINGS:

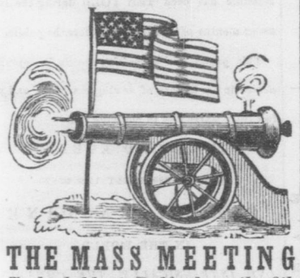
BLACK'S TANNERY, Satuaday, October 3d, 2 o'clock P. M.
BEDFORD BOROUGH, Tuesday, October 6th, 2 o'clock P. M.
WOODBERRY, Wednesday, Oct. 7th, 2 P. M.
PLEASANTVILLE, St. Clair township, Thursday, October 8th, 2 P. M.

ABLE SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS THESE MEETINGS.

☞ The Republichn Silver Cornet Band will be in attendance at some of them.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
J. T. KEAGY, Sec'y. Chairman.

GRAND RALLY!



THE MASS MEETING

To be held at Bedford, on the 6th of October, will be addressed by the Hon. A. H. CRAGIN, of New Hampshire, Hon. R. STOCKELL MATHEWS, of Maryland, Hon. MAHLON CHANCE, of Ohio.

Let us have a Rally, such as that when the Old Commoner marshaled you before him; an assembly of the true hearts at Bedford, as when on a like occasion the love of Lincoln thrilled your hearts.

"Come as the news comes from Maine."
"For our cause it is just, and triumph we must."

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
J. T. KEAGY, Sec'y. Chairman.

Local Affairs.

THE best Rappee and Maccoboy snuff, at Crouse's.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement in another column of Prof. Woods' classical School, which will re-open on the 12th of Oct. next.

LARGE HAWK.—A few days since in the neighborhood of town a very large hawk was killed by our friend Wm. Cook, blacksmith it measured five feet and three inches from tip to tip.

TRY Crouse's Navy and Congress, at the Resort.

IF you want any of the leading magazines or newspapers, either by the single number or by the year, call at the INQUIRER Book Store where you can get them on the most advantageous terms.

D. W. CROUSE guarantees the best five cent segar in Bedford.

AUTUMNAL EQUINOX.—Monday the 21st marked the Autumnal EQUINOX. A clear, cool, bright, sunshiny day ushered in the season of the "sere and yellow leaf" with not a hint of "melancholy days" or "meadows brown and sere" save here and there a leaf just tinged with the first faint lines of Autumn's gorgeous handiwork.

EFFECTS OF CROWING TOO SOON.

SOMEBODY becoming highly elated over the Colorado elections, and having no means of exhibiting his joy, sent to Bedford for the *Gazette* rooster. Accordingly a box was made and the biped was shipped to Harrisburg—the next day we find him perched at the top of a colum in the *Patriot* crowing over the Ku Klux gains in Maine, Vermont and Colorado. The dose was too strong, the effect of which was sudden sickness that might have terminated in his death had it not been for the magnanimity of the *Telegraph* who borrowed him for one issue, and finding him too weak for his biz, discharged him. The rooster finding himself at liberty, broke for "home" and crossing the path of our *coon* was suddenly halted. Just then our special artist came along and took the above hasty sketch. He looks bad, and will look a great deal worse in October. Pen him up B. F. and feed him on Water-melons, yeast corks or something that swells—you ought to have him fat before you hear from the state of Southampton.

KU KLUXERS IN BLOODY RUN.—The Seymour and Blair club of Bedford turned up in Bloody Run on Saturday evening last. Not being able to raise the wind here, they joined the rebels of the above place, consolidated the clubs and had another of their *grand mass meeting* fizzles in a room 8 by 10 feet,—men, women and children numbering about nineteen we suppose. Oh what joy—Look out for the *Sarpents* for they can't stand the climate at the Run very long.

DEMOLITION OF A CHURCH.—The old Catholic church on East street is being torn down, in order to obtain the brick for use in the erection of the new church now in process of erection on the corner of Richard and Penn streets. Workmen have been engaged on the work for a week or two past and the walls are now all down except the eastern end. The chapel along side the site of the old church is now used for the regular church services.

THE Franklin County Agricultural Fair will be held on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, days of October next at Chambersburg. We find our neighbors all holding their regular Agricultural fairs, but Bedford county seems to have entirely forgotten all the good resolutions of last year. We suppose every body is so intent upon the election of Grant and Colfax that there is no time left for looking after agricultural matters.

FROST.—On Friday morning last we had a genuine visit from jack frost. Owing to the dense fog that arose shortly after daylight no serious damage seems to have been done in the immediate vicinity of the town. Reports from various parts of the country however, represent the damage done as being very considerable, late corn and garden vegetables generally having suffered severely.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, Atlantic, Galaxy, Lippincott, Eclectic, Godey, Demorest's, Frank Leslie, Lady's Friend, Riverside, Young Folks, Nick Nax and Arthur's Home Magazine, for October, are all on hand and for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE INQUIRER Book Store is the cheapest and best place to buy, miscellaneous books, school books, newspapers, periodicals or anything you want in the book and stationery line.

JUST RECEIVED, at the INQUIRER Book Store, a large lot of Initial paper. We can now accommodate any one who has a name.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. 2t

Sabbath School Celebration.

The following communication should have appeared in last week's issue but was mislaid until too late for publication.

Mr. Editor: As you request local items from different parts of the county, we comply with your request and hope this may find a place in the columns of your worthy paper.

On Saturday, Sept. 5th, the citizens of New Paris held the first Sabbath School celebration ever held in this neighborhood and it reflected great credit on all concerned. At an early hour the citizens and children assembled at the church, which was beautifully decorated with evergreens, and presented a pleasing appearance. All were deeply interested. The school is composed of ninety scholars. There were in all present at the exhibition over two hundred persons. After the officers of the school had arranged their respective classes, and when all was completed, addresses were delivered by Rev. J. F. Tallhelm and Rev. W. J. Statler, upon the utility of Sabbath schools. The school then formed a procession bearing banners and other devices, and marched to a beautiful grove, where a large table groaned beneath the weight of the comforts of life, exhibiting great taste and skill on the part of the ladies of New Paris and vicinity, in crowning the festal board with cakes, pies, fowls and other delicacies. The scholars then surrounded the table, and after imploring the blessing of Almighty God, partook with a hearty good will. Altogether the day was passed pleasantly and we hope profitably. Long live the ladies for their hospitality.

RUFUS P. WRIGHT.
JACOB SNOOK,
ALBERT WRIGHT.

Tribute of Respect.

SAXTON LODGE No. 594, I. O. of O. F. }
Sept. 19th 1868. }

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, in his inscrutable wisdom, to remove from this Lodge by sudden death our brethren James L. Prince Assistant Secretary and James Clark;

Resolved, 1st, That we bow with humble submission to the divine will in this afflictive dispensation toward us, and that we feel ourselves admonished thereby to more earnest devotion, to active effort in promoting the best interest of our honorable Order.

Resolved, 2d, That the suddenness of their death impresses on each of us the necessity of immediate preparation for the end of our earthly existence—for severing the ties that bind us to each other, in the good hope of having a blessed re-union in the Grand Lodge of the skies.

Resolved, 3d, That we cherish the memory of our departed Brethren as that of punctual, consistant and energetic members of this Lodge.

Resolved, 4th, That we deeply sympathise with the families of the deceased, in the sore affliction that has fallen upon them—that we heartily commend them to the protection and love of Him who says: "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive; and let thy widows trust in me," and that we will faithfully discharge toward them all the duties made binding upon us by the high and Sacred principles of our Order.

Resolved, 5th, That the families of our departed brethren be furnished each with a copy of these resolutions: also that a copy be sent to the Bedford *Gazette* and Bedford INQUIRER with a request to publish the same.

CHARLES S. FAXON,
R. J. GROVES,
L. B. WALTZ.
Committee.

HAS Nature an antidote for acquired diseases? The *Plantation Bitters*, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sinking Weakness, General Debility, and Mental Despondency, than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits. 2t

What is this Marvelous Antidote to Disease

Which, for TWENTY YEARS, has been winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" under the name of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?

It is an infusion of the most excellent tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic and alterative herbs, roots and barks, in the purified spirituous essence of Rye.

HOW DOES IT OPERATE?

This question may be briefly answered as follows: It operates

As a .....Powerful Invigorant.
As a .....Preventive of Fevers.
As a .....Genial Stomachic.
As an .....Anti-spasmodic.
As a .....Gentle Purgative.
As a .....Promoter of Appetite.
As a .....Cure for Indigestion.
As an .....Acclimating Medicine.
As a .....Safeguard against Malaria.
As a .....Remedy for Low Spirits.
As a .....Specific for Fever and Ague.
As a .....Cordial for the Aged.
As an .....Antidote to Sea Sickness.
As an .....Anodyne for the Sleepless.
As a .....Wholesome Stimulant.
As a .....Balm for the Weary Brain
As a .....Relief in Bodily Anguish.

And as a PROTECTION TO HEALTH AND LIFE under all depressing and devitalizing influences.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only tonic in existence, based upon a spirituous medicine, that is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA Sept 20.—The Flour market still retains its feature of extreme dullness, and prices are drooping. About 1000 barrels were taken by the home consumers, including superfine at $6 60@7 50; extras at $8@8 50; 700 barrels new spring wheat extra family at $9@10; old do at $10 25@10 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio family at $10@12, and fancy brands at $12 50@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9@9 50 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is excessively quiet, but prices are without quotable change Sales of 2000 bushels red at $2 20@2 28. Rye sells at $1 50 per bushel for western, and $1 30@1 35 for southern. Corn is inactive. Sales of yellow at $1 30 and western mixed at $1 27@1 29. Oats remain as last quoted. Sales of western and Pennsylvania at 75@76c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8 25@9 per 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $3@3 50. Flaxseed is worth $2 80.

MARRIED.

In this place, on the 22nd, inst., at the residence of the bride's Father, by Rev. Thomas Heyden, Miss MARY M. RUSH, of Bedford Bor. to Mr. ALBERT McMULLEN, of Sinking Valley, Blair Co. Pa.

A package of delicious cake, which *typos* well know how to appreciate, accompanied the above notice. The happy pair have our best wishes for success in their new sphere of life.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

NOTICE.—Ran away from Jacob Z. Kochenderfer, near New Enterprise, TWO LARGE STEERS, one red and the other black. Each animal had a heavy chain on right front foot. Supposed to be about six years old. $5.00 reward will be paid to the party who can give information of their whereabouts.

Address J. Z. KOCHENDERFER,
sep25:1t New Enterprise, Bedford co., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned administrator of George Riley, late of East Providence township, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, at one o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, OCTOBER the 24th, 1868, the following described real estate, viz: A TRACT OF LAND situate in East Providence township, containing 21 ACRES, more or less, with a story and a half LOG HOUSE thereon erected; about seven and a half acres being cleared. Adjoining lands of Jacob Riley, D. A. T. Black, and Mary Morgart.

Terms Cash at confirmation of sale.

JAMES HOUSEHOLDER,
25sep:ts Adm'r. of Geo. Riley, dec'd.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

FOUNDED BY REV. JOHN LYON, 1859.

FREDERICK WOODS, Principal.

A first-class school for the instruction of youth of both sexes in a classical and English education, including Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and the ordinary English branches.

Terms moderate. Students from a distance can obtain board in town at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:

Hon. A. King,	John P. Reed, Esq.
Hon. J. G. Hartley,	H. Nicodemus, Esq,
Wm. Hartley,	C. N. Hickok,
O. E. Shannon, Esq.	Geo. Blymyer,
B. F. Harry, M. D.	G. D. Shuck,
Hon. Sam'l L. Russell,	Ross Anderson, M.D.
Jacob Reed,	John Lutz,
B. F. Myers,	William Lyon. Esq.

WILL RE-OPEN, OCT. 12TH, 1868.
25sep

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD On and after Wednesday, Sept 16, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.	
Accom	Mail.		STATIONS	Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LE4.35	LE 9 05		Hunt'ngdon,	AR9.20	AR4.21
4.40	9.12		Long Siding	9.12	4.16
4.56	9.25		McConnellstown	8.54	4.00
5.04	9.33		Pleasant Grove,	8.47	3.52
5.21	9.49		Marklesburg,	8.30	3.40
5.40	10.05		Coffee Run,	8.14	3.25
5.49	10.13		Rough & Ready	8.05	3.17
6.06	10.28		Cove,	7.50	3.04
6.10	10.32		Fisher's Summit	7.46	3.00
AR6.27	10.55		Saxton,	LE7.30	2.46
	11.13		Riddlesburg,		2.16
	11.21		Hopewell,		2.09
	11.39		Piper's Run,		1.49
	12.00		Tatesville,		1.28
	12.12		Bloody Run,		1.15
	AR 12.18		Mount Dallas.		LE1.10

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE6.30	LE 11.00	Saxton,	AR 7.25	AR2.30
6.45	11.15	Coalmont,	7.10	2.15
6.50	11.20	Crawford,	7.05	2.10
AR7.00	AR 11.30	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 6.55	LE2.00

Sept. 16, '68. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Heirs and Guardians of Heirs of Jonathan Harcleroad, deceased, will offer for sale, at public outcery, on or near the premises, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1868, all the following, described Real Estate, situate in the township of Colerain, in the county of Bedford, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of George Waltman, James England, Philip Diehl, Joseph S. Diehl, H. P. Diehl, and Henry Harcleroad's heirs, containing 142 acres and 20 perches nett measure; about FIFTY acres cleared and under fence, and the remainder of the tract is well covered with White Oak, Chestnut, and other valuable timber. The soil is productive, chiefly limestone land, and all susceptible of cultivation. This property is favorably located, in the heart of the fertile valley of "Friends Cove," convenient to good schools and churches, about five miles from Bedford, and about seven miles from the Railroad Station, at Mount Dallas. Title indisputable.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day when due attendance will be given, and terms made known by the undersigned Widow, Heirs, and Guardian of Heirs of Jonathan Harcleroad, deceased.

SUSAN HARCLEROAD,
CHARLES HARCLEROAD,
ADAM HARCLEROAD,
JONATHAN HARCLEROAD,
SUSAN DIEHL,
JACOB HARCLEROAD,
ELIZBBETH DIEHL,
PHILIP HARCLEROAD, for himself and Guardian of Anna Mary and John Philip Harcleroad, minor children of Henry Harcleroad, dec'd, and as purchaser of the share of Christian Harcleroad, dec'd.
JOHN HARCLEROAD, for himself and Guardian of Ellen and Simon Henry Harcleroad, minor children of Henry Harcleroad, dec'd. 25sep

New Advertisements.

DR. TAYLOR'S
OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.

A MILD AND AGREEABLE
TONIC STIMULANT,
STOMACHIC and CARMINATIVE
BITTERS,
EXTRACTED ENTIRELY FROM
HERBS and ROOTS.
HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN
DYSPEPSIA,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
and LOSS OF APPETITE;
AND AN EXCELLENT
CORRECTIVE
FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS, FLATULENCE, &C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DEPOT, NO. 413 MARKET ST., PHILA.

J. K. TAYLOR & CO.
25seply

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—The annual examinations of teachers for Bedford county, will be held as follows:—East Providence, (Householder's S. H.) Saturday, Oct. 3; Colerain and Rainsburg, (Brick Church,) Saturday, Oct. 10; Southampton, Saturday, Oct. 17, (Adam's S. H.); Harrison, (Buffalo Mills,) Monday, Oct. 19; Londonderry, (Bridgeport,) Tuesday, Oct. 20; Juniata (Buena Vista,) Wednesday Oct. 21; Napier and Schellsburgh, (Schellsburg,) Thursday, Oct. 22; St. Clair, (Eight Square,) Friday, Oct. 23; Union, (Moses',) Saturday, Oct. 24; Cumberland Valley, (Centerville,) Monday, Oct. 26, Bedford Borough and Bedford Tp., (Bedford,) Tuesday, October 27; Snake Spring, (Hartley's,) Wednesday, Oct. 28; West Providence and Bloody Run, (Bloody Run,) Thursday, Oct. 29; Monroe, (Fletcher's,) Friday and Saturday, Oct. 30, 31; Hopewell, (Dasher's,) Monday, Nov. 2; Broadtop, (Hopewell,) Tuesday, Nov. 3; Liberty and Saxton, (Stonerstown,) Wednesday, Nov. 4; Middle Woodberry and Woodberry Borough, (Woodberry,) Thursday, Nov. 5; South Woodberry, (New Enterprise,) Friday, Nov. 6; St. Clairsville, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Special Examinations, at Bedford, Saturday, Nov. 14, and Saturday, Nov. 21. No other special examinations will be held. All examinations will begin at 9 o'clk A. M. Persons who have not taught in the county heretofore, and with whom the Superintendent is not acquainted must present certificates of good moral character before they can be examined.

Applicants will be examined only in such townships where they have made application for a school. H. W. FISHER,
Bedford, Sept. 14, 1868-4w Co. Supt.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, to all persons, not to tresspass on any of their respective properties, or any property in their care or possession, by lease or otherwise, by hunting, fishing, pilfering, or in any manner whatever, as (if caught) they will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, without respect to person. Any person or persons caught on any of the above named properties, with gun, dogs, game, or anything pertaining to tresspass, shall be taken as evidence.

Thomas Rose, sr., Daniel Swartzwelter, Jacob Pennell, John Pennell, Isaac Blankley, P. V. Redinger, Geo. W. Shafer, Joseph Morse, B. B. Steckman, H. J. Means, G. W. Means, Jonathan Perin, A. J. Steckman & B. F. Pennell, D. F. Means, John Morris. 18sep3m*

600 ACRES OF EXCELLENT FARM
LAND FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT containing 262 acres, with good log house and barn thereon; also a good SAW-MILL, worth a rental of $200 per annum. About half this tract is excellent bottom and the balance upland. About 100 acres are cleared, well fenced, and in a good state of cultivation; balance well timbered. The whole tract is well watered, and is situate on Dunning's creek, in St. Clair tp., adjoining lands of John Alstadt, Jacob Andrews and Jacob Beckley. The mill and farm will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchaser.

Also, one tract containing 183 acres, having a good log house and barn and out-buildings thereon. About 65 acres cleared, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation; balance covered with an excellent growth of valuable timber—well watered and situate near Pleasantville, in St. Clair tp., adjoining lands of Jacob Alstadt, Jacob Bowser, Jacob Beckley and Joseph mith.

Also, one tract containing 157 acres, about 20 acres cleared, all fenced and in a good state of cultivation; balance covered with an excellent growth of valuable timber; well watered and situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Jacob Beckley, Joseph Smith and Christian Mock.

These lands formerly belonged to the estate of Nicholas Lyons, deceased, and are in a neighborhood well supplied with schools, churches, stores, &c.

Each of these tracts will be sold as a whole or in parts, to suit purchasers, and will be offered at private sale until SATURDAY, the 14th of Nov. next, when, if not disposed of, they will be sold to the highest and best bidder at public sale, of which timely notice will be given.

For further particulars, address personally, or by letter, J. W. DICKERSON,
Attorney-at-Law
3july: tf Bedford, Pa.

FARMERS!!!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA
PHOSPHATE.

IT CONTAINS THREE PER CENT. OF
AMMONIA,
AN AMPLE QUANTITY TO GIVE ACTIVITY WITHOUT INJURY TO THE VEGETATION, AND A LARGE PER CENTAGE OF SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, POTASH, AND SODA. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A
COMPLETE MANURE.

PRICE $56.00 PER TON OF TEN BAGS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS EACH.

Ask your neighbor about it. Send for a pamphlet, and give it a trial. Address the
ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
T. M. LYNCH, Agent, Bedford, Pa. 3july:1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Oldham, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is, therefore, hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against the estate are required to present them forthwith, duly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS J. CROYLE,
21aug Administrator.

CHEAP PAINTING.

½ COST LEAD.

100 lbs. of PECORA CO'S. COLORED PAINTS, (costing $12½,) will Paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and WEAR LONGER. For particulars address S. BOWEN, Sec'y,
18sep3m 150 North 4th St., Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to incorporate the "Hopewell Hall Association," and if no reason is given why the same should not be incorporated, the said Court will, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1868, decree the said "Hopewell Hall Association" a corporation or body politic for the purposes set forth in their charter, which is filed in the Prothonotary's office at Bedford.
18 sep O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. 4seplyr

New Advertisements.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
ALBUMS,
CHROMOS.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above, of their *own publication, manufacture and importation.*

We publish over Four Thousand subjects of Stereoscopic Views, including:

Niagara,	Housatonic,
Catskills,	Delaware,
Hudson,	Instantaneous,
White Mountains,	Cuba,
Washington,	New Grenada,
Saratoga,	Venezula,
West Point,	The Andes,
Mammoth Cave,	China,
Central Park,	Japan,
Trenton Falls,	England,
Great West,	&c. &c.

Our imported Views embrace a large assortment, including the choicest productions of Wm. England, G. W. Wilson, Lamy, and other eminent photographers, consisting of

Switzerland,	Spain,
Rhine,	Tuileries,
Pyrenees,	St. Cloud,
Paris,	Trianon,
England,	Crystal Palace,
Scotland,	Tyrol,
Ireland,	Herculaneum,
Wales,	Fontainebleau,
Pompeii,	Compeigne,
Germany,	Versailles,
Austria,	Naples,
Italy,	Rome, &c. &c.

ALSO, THE LANDS OF THE BIBLE,

A new and intensely interesting series. Also, Illuminated and Transparent Views, in great variety. We are also exclusive Agents in America for "FERRIER'S GLASS VIEWS," of which we have a splendid assortment. Agents for Frith's Series of 8 1-4 x 6 1-2 in. Photographic views in Switzerland, the Rhine, England, Scotland, Wales &c. &c.

STEREOSCOPES.—We manufacture very largely, and have a large stock of the best styles at the lowest rates.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—Our Manufacture of Albums is well known throughout the country as superior in quality and beauty to all others.

All we sell are made in *our own Factory*, and our styles are different from those of any other maker. Buyers should not fail to see our stock before making their purchases.

CHROMOS.

These beautiful pictures, that *that cannot be distinguished from the most beautiful Oil Paintings*, at one tenth their cost, we import largely from Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna and Rome, and supply the trade at the lowest rates.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
501 Broadway, N. Y.,
Importers and Manuf'rs of Photograp. Materials.
18sep4m

THE "HERO" FRUIT JAR.

If you want a fruit jar, we can say you will find this the best you have yet used. Call and see it. It stands unrivalled as a preserver of fruit in a fresh state.

If you want the best APPLE PARERS,
If you want a BRASS OR BELL-METAL KETTLE,
If you want the best CLOTHES WRINGER,
If you want DEMIJOHNS, all sizes,
If you want GUM SHOES, for Horses,
If you want GRASS MATS, for doors,
If you want a plain set of HARNESS, (cheap,)
If you want a cheap WAGON WHIP,
If you want CARRIAGE or BUGGY WHIPS,
If you want a RIDING WHIP,
If you want a WOODSTOCK WHIP,
If you want LASHES,
If you want CARRIAGE or FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
If you want ENAMELED LEATHER,
If you want a CHAMOIS SKIN,
If you want HOUSE or GONG DOOR BELLS,
If you want all kinds of CAN and TUB PAINTS,
If you want WHITE LEAD and OILS,
If you want SPRINGS and AXLES,
If you want STEEL and STEEL WIRE,
If you want PICKS and MATTOCKS,
If you want MASON and STONE HAMMERS,
If you want WATER PIPE,
If you want HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS,
If you want BOWS, BUGGY-TOPS, PROPS, &c.
If you want CROSS-CUT and MILL SAWS,

In short, everything that people may want in the Hardware line may be had at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE.

Also, agent for the sale of

THE ALTA VELA GUANO.

Every farmer should give it a trial on a small scale, at least, this fall.

CALL AND SEE THE ARTICLE.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

The best assortment ever brought to this place; will be sold cheap, at

LYNCH'S HARDWARE STORE,
BEDFORD, PA.
7aug

THE CHAMPION.
HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL
Over 16,000 in use and Approved.

This admirable machine is now ready for the fruit harvest of 1868, is made in the most perfect manner with either one or two tubs, and is well worthy the attention of all persons wanting such a machine. It has no superior in the market, and is the only mill that will properly grind grapes. This is the original mill very much improved. For sale by all Respectable Dealers. I make also two sizes of *Superior Presses for Berries &c.*

W. O. HICKOK, Harrisburg, Pa.

Hartley & Metzgar, sole agents for Bedford Co., will furnish these mills to dealers on liberal terms. A full supply constantly on hand at their store in Bedford. Sept3:mo.

WILLOUGHBY'S PATENT
GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILL,
CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

It is the only Drill that will sow grain Regularly.

Has no pins to break and can be used on rocky and stumpy fields and on the hill side with the same advantage as on level ground.

As the supply is limited and demand greater than ever, engage what you want soon from

HARTLEY & METZGER,
the only Agents for the genuine Willoughby Drill in this part of Penn'a. 31july

ESTATE OF SAMUEL OTT, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Ott, late of Colerain township, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to Francis Ott and William Ott, of said township of Colerain. All persons therefore having claims or demands against said estate, are requested to make the same known, and those knowing themselves indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM OTT,
FRANCIS OTT,
18sep Executors.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

ELECTRIC
TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York,

CAPITAL.....$5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China.
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer Michigan Central Railroad, Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company, New York.
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O. H. PALMER, Treasurer Western Union Telegraph Company, New York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New York.
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New York.

OFFICERS.

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the priveilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following ports, viz:

	Population,
Canton	1,000,000
Macoa	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	500,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $000,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but a few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrates make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of a vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York *Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Post, Express, Independent*, and in the Philadelphia *North American, Press, Ledger, Inquirer, Age, Bulletin* and *Telegraph*.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly instalments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

DREXEL & CO.,
34 South Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by application to Reed & Schell Bankers, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, and can give all necessary information on the subject.
sep:18:6mos.

Miscellaneous.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,
FOR THE
RENOVATION OF THE HAIR.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM of the AGE!

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the Hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
PRACTIC

Farm, Garden & Household.

FRUIT GARDEN.

A great revolution has occurred in selecting fruit trees for planting. Bushy plants are now sought for. The shade which the side branches make is considered beneficial to the tree. As to the beneficial effects of continual digging about trees, which we oppose, all cultivators are not unanimous; but most of them now abandon it after some years: the only difference of opinion being how many years after planting shall this style of cultivating continue? With very low branched trees there is this advantage, that the plow or the spade cannot approach very near the trunk. Rich soil is however essential to good growth and good crops. This is the essence of "good cultivation."

In preparing for planting trees, the soil should be stirred up at least two feet in depth. Of course the trees should be planted in the holes only so deep as they stood in the ground before, rather higher, if any thing, as the soil will settle. Good common soil may be filled in the holes if the natural soil is very bad; but anything applied as manure may be stirred in the surface-soil after the trees are planted. Some object to making deep holes for planting trees, as if the soil is stiff they become wells, collecting water from surrounding soil, and rotting the roots. It is best to underdrain such soils before planting. If this cannot be done it is best to plant such ground in the spring. The water objection is a fatal one for fall planting in such ground,

Trees that have long stems exposed to hot suns, or drying winds, become what gardeners call "hide-bound.' That is, the old bark becomes indurated,—cannot expand, and the tree suffers much in consequence. Such an evil is usually indicated by grey lichens which feed on the decaying bark. In these cases a washing of weak lye or of lime water is very useful; indeed, where the bark is healthy, it is beneficial thus to wash the trees, as many eggs of insects are thereby destroyed.

Whitewash is frequently resorted to by farmers; but the great objection is its unsightly appearance,—the result is otherwise good. The great opposition to washes formerly was, that the pores of the bark were closed by them,—this was on the supposition that the bark was alive; but the external bark of most trees has been dead years before the time of application; and "the breathing," if so the operations of the pores can be called, is through the crevices formed in the old bark by the expansion of the growing tree by which the living bark below has a chance of contact with the air. No matter what kind of coating is applied to the bark of a tree, it will soon crack sufficiently by the expansion of the trunk to permit all the 'breathing' necessary,—*The Gardener's Monthly.*

How to Get Big Crops.—As a rule, farmers are much more anxious to get big prices than big crops. There are few farms whose average production could not be doubled in a very short time by more capital and labor. It is safer to use capital in farming than in almost any other business. The credit of the plow is quite as good as that of the loom or the anvil, and the capital will come if called for. Use more manure and get thirty bushels of wheat where you now get fifteen, and eighty bushels of corn where you now get forty. The quantity of grain per acre is mainly a question of manure and tillage. A big compost heap makes a full bin. With high manuring, the soil needs a deeper stirring and a gradual bringing up of the subsoil to the surface. With the present horse harrows and cultivators, nearly all the cultivation can be done by horse power, at a great saving of expense, and a great increase of the crops. Plan for big crops this season.

Heading in Peach Trees.—This tree is such a rapid grower, that, if left to itself, it will soon become straggling and awkard; and it should be headed in and kept low, and it will thus become more symmetrical, as well as more convenient for the fruit gatherer. This process has also the effect to prolong the life of the tree. It often happens that the extreme ends of the peach twigs do not ripen and are winter killed and would be better off than on the tree. They are by this mode of trimming kept nearer the ground, exposing both the tree and fruit to less injury by storms. Some perform the operation in spring, others in autumn. We have practiced both ways with good results, and now suit our own convenience as to time, so that it be after the leaves have dropped, and before the starting of the trees in spring.—*Journal of Horticulture.*

FARMERS' BOYS.

The boys catch new ideas much more readily than their fathers, and, with the impulsiveness of youth, want to test them. They go to the fairs and see the fine stocks, the new tools, the premium fruit and vegetables. They read the papers, if they have them at home—if they have them not they borrow them. People who read cannot very well keep themselves in the dark in regard to the changes that are coming over our husbandry. If the father keeps up with the times, has agricultural papers and books, reads, thinks and practices, he retains the confidence of his boys and can readily guide them. But if he is a man of routine and keeps them in the ruts, the boys soon become disgusted with farming. They don't want to break their backs over the scythe if a machine can do the work better and at a tithe of the expense. They want horse rakes and horse hay-forks. They want sub-soil plows. They want blooded stock in the stable and sty. They want to move a little faster and do business on a larger scale. The boys have the facts and arguments on their side, and if you want to retain them on the farm you must keep up with the times, and make farming a live business. The sub-soil plows have spoiled the ruts for this generation.

Another thing: the boys want an interest in the business, and the sooner you give them an investment in the farm or the stock the more likely will you be to make farmers of them. It is true the law gives you a right to the avails of their labor until they reach their majority. It may be true that these services are no more than a fair compensation for the expenses of their childhood. The intercourse between parents and children should not be graduated by the legal scale. You do not want your son for a servant, but for a companion and support in your declining years. You want to attach him by affection and interest to the soil he cultivates.

Begin, then, early to identify his interests with your business, as if he were under no obligation to you. If he fancies stock, give him what he likes, and let the increase be his. Especially encourage him to plant orchards and vineyards of the finest variety of fruit. If properly encouraged, he will take an interest in these things very early, and before he is old enough to think of leaving your roof, his taste will be formed and his course in life determined. His heart will go down into the soil with the roots of every fruit tree that he plants, and the orchards and gardens of the old homestead, or of others close by, will be his paradise, which nothing but necessity can drive him from.

The farming land of Nebraska increases in value at the rate of a million dollars a month.

Humorous.

An object of foul play—a hen-pecked husband.

It has been asked, when the rain falls, does it ever get up again? Of course it does—in dewtime.

An exchange asks "Why does a sailor know that there is a man in the moon? Because he has been to sea.

A lawyer is something of a carpenter. He can file a bill, split a hair, make an entry, get up a case, frame an indictment, impanel a jury, put them in a box, nail a witness, hammer a judge, bore a court, and other like things.

A mamma, who has succeeded in getting her own seven daughters "well off her hands," has determined to open a class for the instruction of young ladies in the art of husband catching. It is to be called a "School of design,"

"Rachel, my daughter, why don't you learn as fast as your sister Hannah?"—"Why don't every stock of clover bear four leaves, mother?" "Go bring in a besket of chips, child."

Jonathan presented himself and his intended to the minister for the purpose of being married. Being questioned if they had been published: "O, I guess so, for I told it to Uncle Ben, and he told his wife more 'an a week ago."

Vermont is famous for the production of *four* great staples namely, *men, women, maple sugar,* and horses.

The first are strong! the last are fleet:
The second and third are exceedingly sweet;
And all are uncommonly "hard to beat."

There is a man up the country who always pays for his paper in advance. He has never had a sick day in his life, never had any corns or tooth ache, his potatoes never rot, the weevel never eats his wheat, the frost never kills his corn or beans, his babes never cry in the night, and his wife never scolds.

A Wagoner passing a store, was asked what he had in his wagon. He replied:—
Three-forths of a cross, and a circle complete,
An upright where two semi-circles do meet;
A rectangle triangle standing on feet,
Two semi-circles, and a circle complete.

Three-fourths of a cross is a T. A circle complete is an O. An upright where two semi-circles meet is a B. A triangle standing on feet is A. Two semi-circles are C C. And a circle is O. What had he.

"What is a Tare."—A father living near Cincinnati, was one evening learning his little boy to recite his Sunday school lesson. It was from the fourteenth chapter of Matthew, wherein is related the parable of the malicious individual who went about sowing tares, &c.

"What is a tare?" asked the anxious parent? Johnny hesitated.

"Tell me, my son, what a tare is."

"You had em," said Johnny, casting down his eyes and wriggling his feet.

"Had em!" said the astonished parent, opening his eyes rather wide, "why what do you mean, Johnny?"

"When you didn't come home for three days last week," said Johnny, "I heard mother tell Aunt Susan that you was off on a tare."

The Sunday School lesson was brought to an abrupt close, and Johnny, the cunning little rogue, was sent off to bed.

FARMERS S!!!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA
PHOSPHATE.

IT CONTAINS THREE PER CENT. OF
AMMONIA,
AN AMPLE QUANTITY TO GIVE ACTIVITY WITHOUT INJURY TO THE VEGETATION, AND A LARGE PER CENTAGE OF SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, POTASH, AND SODA. THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF A
COMPLETE MANURE.

PRICE $56.00 PER TON OF TEN BAGS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS EACH.

Ask your neighbor about it. Send for a pamphlet, and give it a trial. Address the
ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
T. M. LYNCH, Agent, Bedford, Pa. 3july:1y

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS !!!

SYLVESTER G. MASON'S
DOUBLE-ACTING, NON-FREEZING FORCE PUMP,

Patented August 28th, 1866, and awarded the PREMIUM at the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York State Fairs, in 1866.

The advantages claimed for this pump over all other patent pumps are as follows, viz: The valves, are composed entirely of cast iron, rendering it the most durable of any pump yet patented. This pump is so constructed that it never freezes the water dropping back to the level with the water in the well. Is easily worked, and can be used, by attaching hose, in washing wagons, horses, watering gardens, and in case of fire is of valuable service, as water may be thrown to the distance of from sixty to seventy feet in the air from it by the use of a small section of hose.

This valuable pump is now offered to the public at the following prices:

Three quarter in. Pump.		Inch Pump.	
From 7 to 10 ft.	$15 00	From 7 to 10 ft.	$17 00
" 10 to 15 ft	17 00	" 10 to 15 ft	18 00
" 15 to 20 ft	20 00	" 19 to 20 ft	22 00
" 20 to 25 ft	25 00	" 20 to 25 ft	26 00
" 25 to 30 ft	30 00	" 25 to 30 ft	30 00
" 30 to 25 ft 95c pr ft		" 30 to 35 ft	35 00
" 35 to 55 ft 90c pr ft		" 35 to 40 ft	40 00
" 55 to 60 ft 85c pr ft		" 40 to 50 ft 95c pr ft	

A liberal reduction from the above prices will be made to parties sending us several orders from one place at the same time. In sending orders please give the depth of the well to the top of the platform.

County, rights for sale in Somerset, Fulton, Huntingdon, Franklin, Blair and Centre counties, Address
J. W. ROHM & W. W. SHUCK,
july 17.3m Bedford, Pa.

WILLOUGHBY'S PATENT
GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILL,

CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

It is the only Drill that will sow grain Regularly.

Has no pins to break and can be used on rocky and stumpy fields and on the hill side with the same advantage as on level ground.

As the supply is limited and demand greater than ever, engage what you want soon from
HARTLEY & METZGER,
the only Agents for the genuine Willoughby Drill in this part of Penn'a. 31july

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Oldham, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is, therefore, hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against the estate are required to present them forthwith, duly authenticated for settlement. THOMAS J. CROYLE,
21aug Administrator.

LOOK OUT.
The Books of IRVINE & STATLER are still in my hands for collection. All accounts remaining unsettled on their Books from and after the 10th day of August, 1868, will be issued on without regard to friend or foe.
Bedford, July 31. H. NICODEMUS.

DIME NOVELS of all kinds for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Legal Advertisements.

GENERAL
ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Tuesday (13th day) of October,

1868, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale Borough to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet as the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of A. J. Pennell, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feightner, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the house of Philip Hollar, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the School House, near the residence of Joseph Griffith, in said township.

The electors of the Borough of St. Clairsville to meet at the School House in said Borough.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Saxton Borough to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

The electors of Woodberry Borough to meet at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, in said Borough.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton and Franklin, for the office of additional Law Judge.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, for the office of Representative to the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Commissioner for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Auditor for Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for said county.

ONE PERSON for Coroner of said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizen of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon, or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force, or violence, with the design to influence unduly, or oversawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five-hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provide that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall, before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections, shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations, required by the 19th 20th and 21st sections of the act of the 2d day of July 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge, or either of the inspectors, shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act, to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, as an inspector, and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person, other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent any fraud, deceit, or abuse, in carrying on the same by citizens qualified to vote, or others, and that I will make a true and perfect return of the said election, and will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same, to the best of my judgement and abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name of the township, ward or district wherein such elector resides, and carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election, as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspectors thereof, and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and ability, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election.'

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly approved the 12th day of March, 1866: An Act, Regulating the mode of voting at all elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled, "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued, the first section of this act.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—the thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and Sixty-six. A. G. CURTIN.

Election officers will take notice that the act entitled "A Further Supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," disqualifying deserters from the Army of the United States from voting, has recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is now null and void, and that all persons formerly disqualified thereunder are now lawful voters, if otherwise qualified. The act decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court provided as follows:

"A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT TO THE ELECTION LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged, or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed, and taken, to have voluntarily relinquished, and forfeited, their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof:

And whereas, persons, not citizens of the United States, are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this commonwealth:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such elections to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person, or persons, embraced in the provisions, and subject to the disability, imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful far any such person to offer to vote any ballot, or ballots.

Section 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive, or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot, or ballots, from any such disqualified person, he, or they, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, he shall, for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, in the jail of the proper county, for not less than sixty days.

Section 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot, or ballots, any person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall, for each offence, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Section 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade, or advise, any person, or persons, deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot, or ballots, to the officers of any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballots, or ballots.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six. A. G. CURTIN."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight and in the ninty-third of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, }
Sept. 4, 1868. }

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